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The Freeman

AND ETHIOPIA SHALL STRETCH FORTH HER HAND

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BROCK'S LITERARY LEAVES.

PROSE AND VERSE FROM THE PEN OF NEGRO WRITERS.

A Review of the Modest Efforts of W. A. Wellington Baugh, Author of "Her Own Mistress," and Other Sketches and Poems.

> "No more can be whose mind
> Joys in the muses, hold from that delight
> When nature and his full thoughts bid him
> write."—Beaumont.

There came recently into my hands, unheralded and without the least flaunting of flags and blowing of trumpets, a choice but unprentious little volume or perhaps to use a more appropriate appellation, would be to call it a "booklet," for such the author himself styles it in his introductory.

That this little casket of literary gems has come, not only as a palatable literary treat, but as a surprise as well, in as much as in all my career as a bookworm, that I had ever heard of the efforts of its author before.

W. A. Willington Baugh, who I am pleased to learn is editor and publisher of the Weekly Astonisher, Germantown, Pa., and author of "Her Own Mistress, and Other Sketches," the title under which he has launched his little book, is, indeed, quite new to me; but of course, that now becomes a secondary matter, since, through the kindness of the author I have become well acquainted with his endeavors, and to whom I am indebted for many pleasurable moments whiled away. And now that the gentle reader may glean some knowledge of this author's efforts, I have taken it upon myself to review his work, and in bringing it to the attention of the reading public that they may more readily realize and appreciate the constantly dawning fact that among the race there are others capable of the rare gifts of a Dunbar, and that time will serve to bring them prominently before the world. In his introductory, Mr. Baugh modestly says of his efforts:

"As it is customary for books to have a preface, I must write one for this little booklet. I suppose in an initial step, that makes no more pretentions than this, it would be out of place to set forth any serious reasons for launching forth this collection of my scribblings. It would be quite natural for most people to say after looking at this little volume that the only thing that prompted the writer to publish it is the desire to see himself in print, because it was possible for him to do so. Very likely that has something to do with it. But beneath it all is a strong desire to accomplish something that I have not yet seen done. All the stories that have appeared with Negro, Colored, Afro-American or American Negro characters have always portrayed only one type of this people. There is sufficient incident of a much more pleasant nature to make stories of us that can amuse or instruct, and build up a quite desirable literature that we ought and must have. I would not dare say that I am going to do that thing; nor would any one, perhaps, on reading this, my first effort, feel justified in believing it of me. But I am going to try, and if I do not succeed, my efforts may awaken the right genius to the task that he was sent to do, and in that much I will have done my part."

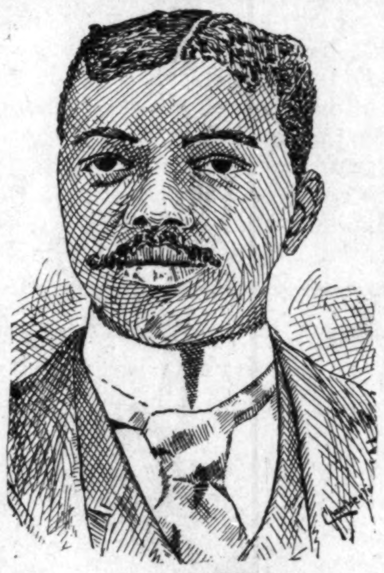
Mr. Baugh certainly does not need to shift this work to some one else to do, if I am to judge by his first attempt, for I can assure him, that although there are a great many readers and critics (and of the latter their number are legion), who may not look upon "Her Own Mistress," and other sketches and verse that go to make up his little book as masterpieces of Negro fiction, conceived of the most brilliant conception; still, it will be hard for them to deny the fact that the maiden effort is not worthy of more than a passing notice, and has, indeed, the true ring of a born writer; so much so, that we, in its perusal are led to feel that some wonderful results are yet to burst from out his fertile imagination. In "Her Own Mistress" we are given at the very outset the cue upon which the whole story hinges in the opening lines:

"The first time I met him Broughton Stokes had very contrary opinions to mine concerning the chastity of women.

"Woman to him was simply a form of pleasure to be outlawed as soon as the ability to give pleasure was done. He was not old, as years go; just turned thirty or thereabout, but he had long ago forgotten the number of girls that had listened to his pleadings and gone the way of lots of others. I can not say that these girls had been ruined by this gay deceiver; because I am not aware of the method followed by the recording angel who looks after the ruinee and ruiner in this queer world; nor can I put them down as ruined according to the world's standard of such things, as the large majority of people look at this condition of 'ruined' in quite a different light from a small majority."

And again, further on, we are given a still better insight into the character of this same Broughton Stokes, whom the author describes as a handsome mulatto man, slightly above the middle height, and of some stature; not stout, but fairly well built and proportioned; whose early training was the sort that so many boys have had to start life on, who belong to that race—produced of slavery—the American Negro. His occupation being that of a private butler.

Raisel Wilton, the heroine of the story—a pretty woman with a velvety brown complexion; not a dark brown—a shade or two deeper than the brownish yellow of the average mulatto—a beautiful color. Her face was full, not round; her features not finely chisseled



H. C. HARRIS,

Birmingham, Ala. See page Four.

but well molded; and long silky lashes shaded eyes that opened large, jettv. innocent. A well raised girl, with some education and accomplishments—features that added to her value as a nurse to the right people.

She had gone one evening with Broughton to the theater, and they were coming from the cafe where they had been to supper after the play. Suddenly realizing that it was now time for action, he grew bold and fearless, saying within himself that as with women as with horses:

"Some you must gentle,
And some you must lunge."

And so he concluded that here was one that must be lunged. For if "gentling" was the way he had "gentled" long enough; so, to-night he would lunge. He had sought to take her past the corner down which she was supposed to turn, causing her to exclaim:

"Where are you going? This way. You are forgetting; are your thoughts wool-gathering? You have been very quiet to-night."

She had his arm; he bent close to her face: "Must we go home so soon?" he asked softly.

"Must we? Well, I'd like to know what else we would do?"

"Come with me to a friend's house, where we can have some music, and perhaps a little dancing."

"At this hour of the night? No, sir! We will go home."

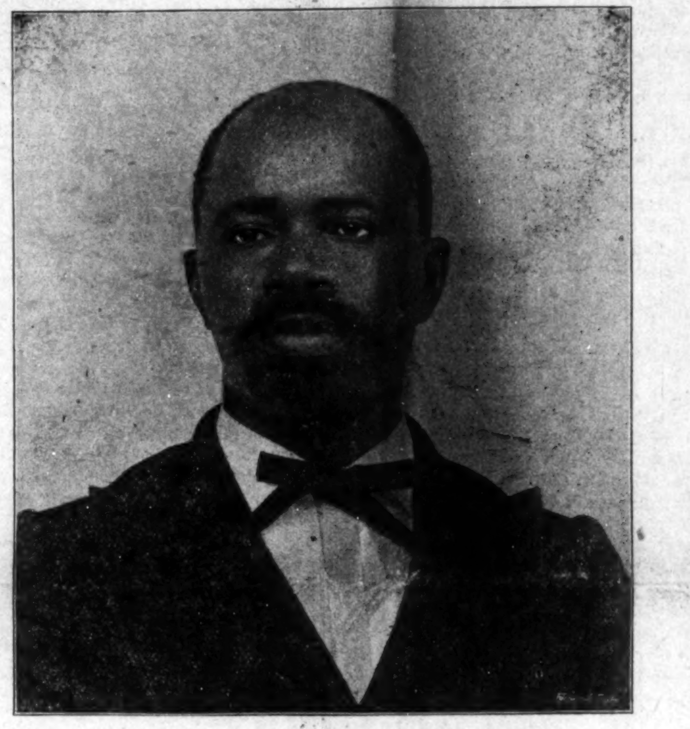
They were under a large tree that grew at the corner. He stood in front of her and caught both her hands.

"Come, my darling. It is all right. This friend keeps open house until far into the night for her friends."

The darkness hid the vivd flush, but Raisel could feel the hot surging blood as it strained to burst from her burning eyes in streams of fire and scald the man in front of her. She recovered herself shortly, and when she spoke her voice was the usual velvet, smooth drawl. Laughing in the careless, innocent way so familiar to her she said:

"You simple, silly fool; come take me home; stop your play, and then go home and to bed. You need rest; you have been working too hard, and staying up too late. You'll go insane."

"Insane." He was now excited, and had completely lost his head. He could not understand that he had run across a real woman at last.

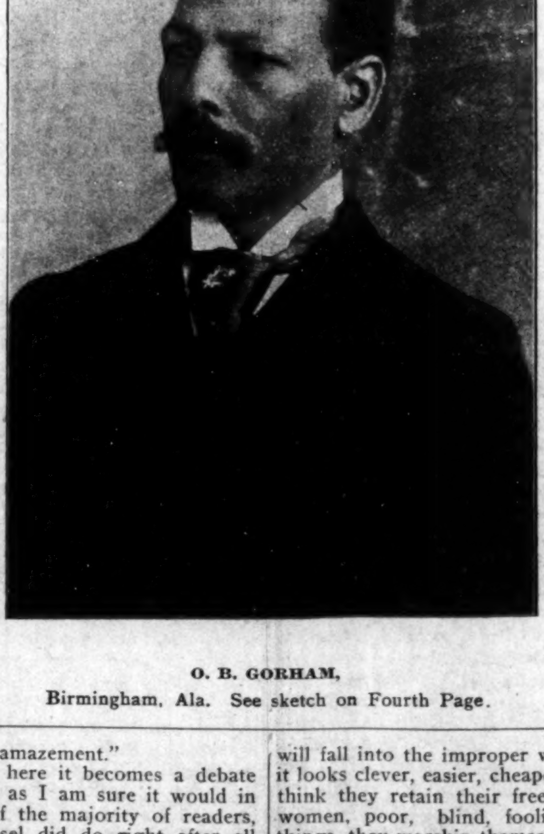


REV. S. L. ROSS, D. D.,

Birmingham, Ala. See sketch on Fourth Page.

"Insane?" he repeated. "Yes, I am going insane, with a burning passion that you alone can satisfy. Come with me, dear."

He released one of her hands and attempted to encircle her waist, but a severe slap on the jaw of him rang clear and sharp on the still night air. Astonishment caused him to drop her other hand, when his left jaw was treated to a like dose, and he stood apart



O. B. GORHAM,

Birmingham, Ala. See sketch on Fourth Page.

from her in amazement."

And right here it becomes a debate in my mind, as I am sure it would in the minds of the majority of readers, whether Raisel did do right after all in marrying this man whose past life was one occupation of robbing women of their virtue; although the author in his conclusions seeks to show us that she was the one woman of all others that held the magnetic power that could make a new man of him. For on the very next time that they met Broughton burst out:

"Oh, Raisel, can you ever forgive me for my brutality of last night? Really you can't understand—"

Before he could finish the sentence Raisel, as seems to be characteristic of her throughout the entire story, arose at once to a true height of dignity and noble womanhood.

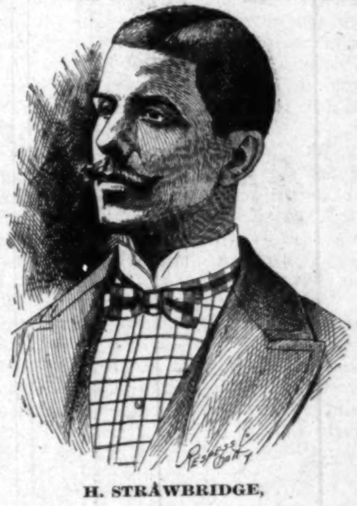
"Forgive you? Forgive you? What have I to forgive? You are not to blame. Your instruction has been wrong. You have hitherto been thrown in with the wrong people. Girls who loved themselves so well they dared not do the right. You have been raised selfishly by selfish people. I know you better than you think. Men are nearly all alike; and had you not done just what you did sooner or later I should have been surprised. Such desires in men are natural, but like all other natural desires, there is a proper and an improper way to appease them. Men will fall into the improper way because it looks clever, easier, cheaper, and they think they retain their freedom. And women, poor, blind, foolish, selfish things, they worship themselves so that they can not bear to feel the pain of having caused one moment's unhappiness to the man she admires or loves. His wish is law to her. Not having occasion to study the question, she is confronted with it before she really knows of its existence. Ignorance and innocence shuts out the sight of damage wrought in the man she humors. Finally she is left to the world, and it says she is unstained. Yes; and I guess the world is right; because after all it is the world that says what shall, and what shall not be sin. And if a woman feels throbbing in her bosom one pulse of tenderness for a man whom she thinks noble and good; and if she, with utter disregard for the laws of civil life, sacrifices herself to the pleasure of attempting to make happy the man she loves, then she need expect nothing but abandonment, and she will have committed sin."

While the plot is an old one that has been worn threadbare by countless writers, still through the kindness of Mr. Baugh the dish has been served again with a most appetizing relish. For I doubt very much if there be another writer of fiction that could have put into the mouth of the heroine nobler sentiments or a choicer vocabulary of words. "Her Own Mistress" is a charming little story, told in a delightful and vivacious vein, with a beautiful moral, and leading at its end to a very happy conclusion.

But prose does not constitute the entire makeup of this little book, for there are a number of poems, and in the initial one called "Twilight," Mr. Baugh gives a slight inkling as to why he has been inspired to jot down his passing fancies. He says:

"Sometimes I sit at twilight's subtle hour,
Alone within my room;
And but the sparkling of the cheering fire
Relieves the silent gloom.

"And as I sit and gaze into the embers,
Throwing shadows, dark and long,
My thoughts go rambling out in unconfined numbers,
That fain would burst to song.



H. STRAWBRIDGE,

Birmingham, Ala. See page Four.

"Hads't I been sent but to earth from heaven
To charm the souls of men,
With melodies suggesting unseen worlds,
Or with a gifted pen.

"But still, the twilight hour, it moves me ever,
To dream on heavenly, exalted things.
But ah! wise heaven decreed not that 'twas fit
For me to speak or harp them out on strings."

And again, in "A Portrait," he reveals to us the knowledge that:

"Cornelia's wavy hair is brown,
And browish are her eyes;
Her velvet lips are pinkish tinged,
Their sweetest smile I prize.

"Cornelia's form is full and round,
And so divinely tall;
She is a queen among her kind,
The dearest of them all."

And in order that the reader may not be left in doubt as to what Cornelia does really look like, a photograveur of her accompanies the poem.

That Mr. Baugh has the gift in his lyrical qualifications of more than one metre, is easily seen in his "Estelle," a slumber song, and "A Song of the Times," the latter of which a lack of space will only permit me to give:

"Come gyather roun' me, child'en,
Sence you've nowhar else to go;
Come and che'r the ol' man up,
For things air mighty slow
Thar's nothin' in the cellar 'cept rubbish piled up high,
Thar's nothin' in the garret 'cept dus' to ketch the eye,
Thar's nothin' on the increase 'cept debts; an' they be doublin',
An' appetites at dinner time. But lo'r 'taint no use troublin'.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

SOCIETY IN GAY HENDERSON

THE "DOINGS" OF THE RACE IN THE BLUE GRASS REGIONS.

Society Galore—Dots and Jots From "Ole Kaintuck"—The Appointment of Teachers for the Ensuing Year—A Successful Entertainment.

Henderson, Ky., Special.—The public schools have closed. * * Little Miss Charlie O'Neal has returned from Nashville, where she attended school. She was accompanied by her cousin, Little Laura Allen. * * Mr. Chester Browne is recovering from an operation recently performed on him. * * Mrs. Ailsey Easten is quite ill at her residence on Center street. * * Miss Nellye Mae Browne has returned from a pleasant visit to friends in Evansville. * * Mrs. Lizzie Hart died June 14th, after a long illness of consumption. * * Miss Georgia P. Wiliams, of Springfield, Ill., was the guest of Miss Nellye Mae Browne last week. * * Miss M. Louise Clay, of Huntsville, Ala., is the guest of Miss Joycie Davis. * * The Young Men's Club gave a very pleasant social complimentary to the young ladies' "Just a Few" Club at Mr. Walter Brown's Cafe on Second street. * * Misses Susie Harris and Elena Cabbill gave the pupils of their rooms a picnic last Wednesday. * * The cantata given by St. Clement's mission was one of the most successful entertainments ever given in this city. The cantata was entitled "The Jolly Picnic Party." Miss Bessye Slaughter, pianist. * * The Sunday Schools are having their annual picnics. The First Baptist picnic was given on last Friday at Atkinson Park; Norris Chapel (Baptist) was given on Saturday at Held's Park. * * The Mason's Lodge gave a banquet at Dixon's Rink last Friday night. A pleasant time is reported by those present. * * Mrs. Robert Watson attended the commencement of Clark High School in Evansville, June 17th. His daughter, Miss Sarah Bernice Watson, was one of the graduates. * * Mr. Van Davis was in the city recently from Nashville. He is now attending medical college in Chicago. * * Misses Mollie Brooks and Julia Hall are attending the Sunday School convention at Sebree, where they went as delegates from the First Baptist Sunday School. * * Misses Georgia Williams, Springfield, Ill., Ida Jordan, Sophronia White and Nellye Mae Browne spent last Thursday at Zion, Ky. * * Misses Anna Lee Mason, Lillie Jenkins and Mr. John Jenkins, of Evansville, spent last Sunday in the city. * * Prof. C. C. Monroe, of Owensboro, was in the city recently. * * Miss Bessye Slaughter has returned to her home in New Harmony. * * All of the teachers have been reappointed for next year. Mr. James Cason was appointed in place of J. M. Mundy, who resigned to take charge of St. Clement's Episcopal school. * * Miss Nannye C. Cabell has returned to her home in the country, where she will spend her vacation. * * Mr. Walter Brown has opened a first class cafe on Second street. * * Mrs. Jerry Harvey died last Friday after a long illness. * * Mr. William Taylor has returned home after a successful season with Mahara's minstrels. * * Quite a number of Hendersonians wil go to Evansville July 4th to witness Dewey Day. A reproduction of the battle of Manila will be at night on the Ohio. * * Mr. Harvey Horsely has gone to Chicago to reside. * * An impromptu was given at Zion M. E. Church on last Wednesday night. The following is the program: Chorus, choir; recitation, Daisy Moss; chorus, choir; instrumental solo, Miss B. Slaughter; solo, Mrs. K. Drake; recitation, Miss Maggie Smith; instrumental solo, Miss Nell M. Browne; vocal solo, Miss M. Louise Clay. * * Mr. Nicholas Slaughter, of New Harmony, is in the city.

Notes.

Pittsburg, Pa., Special.—Miss Maggie Lee has returned to her home in the Smoky City after a pleasant visit to her mother and many friends.

RACE GLEANINGS.

Mrs. J. U. White, an Ohio woman, is a successful egg merchant.

|| || ||

Frank W. Clarkson has been appointed postmaster at Glendale, R. I.

|| || ||

William Gale has been appointed deputy sheriff by Sheriff Moyer in Seattle, Wash.

|| || ||

Hon. Matthew N. Lewis is the editor of the only regularly published Negro daily newspaper of this country, The Daily Recorder, Norfolk, Va.

|| || ||

Have you a friend that you would like to remember? If so send $1.00 during the month of July and have the Freeman sent to their address for one year.

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Among the candidates for the bar at Lincoln's Inn this year is a gold coast Negro prince. His father is Acquasie Kaye, King of Deakerah, in the British protectorate.

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By the appointment of Dr. Daniel Williams a member of the surgical staff the colored people of Cook county, Ill., are now represented to the extent of three colored physicians on the hospital staff.

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To those renewing their subscription or subscribing during our $1.00 rate and will send 10 cents extra to pay for postage we will mail them a large size picture of Frederick Douglass suitable for framing.

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A call has been issued to the Negroes of Iowa to assemble in mass convention in the city of Oskaloosa, on the 11th day of July at 12 o'clock noon, to select ten delegates to represent the State at the national convention.

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An important event in the history of free masonry in Washington State occurred at the session of the grand lodge which convened in Seattle recently. It was in effect the recognition of Negro lodges and their authority to confer masonic degrees. The recognition is limited to Negro lodges holding charters from the grand lodges from England. This is the first recognition of Negro masonry by any grand jurisdiction in the United States.

|| || ||

Buglers have their traditions as well as soldiers. The famous instance is that of Major Clem, at Shiloh, then a private, who sounded forward instead of retreat, and turned the tide of battle. There is now a colored farrier in Troop G, of the Ninth Cavalry, John Rogers who won an official certificate of merit while a bugler in his present regiment. It was in 1881, in New Mexico, and he carried official dispatches through a beleaguering force of Apache Indians, who fired on him repeatedly. The musicians are as warlike as their fellows, and just as anxious for a go at the Spaniards.

|| || ||

John Knight, an ex-slave, is the richest man in Guatemala. He was born in Alabama in 1844 and was emancipated in 1863. Having gained a knowledge of the fruit business while in New Orleans, he was sent by his employer to Yucatan, Central America, to superintend the packing and shipping of fruits. Hearing of free and fertile lands in Guatemala he went and located there. Later he obtained valuable concessions from the Guatemalan government and became the largest raiser of pineapples, bananas and coffee, and also the second largest dealer in mahogany logs in the world. Everything he touched he made a success. He lives in royal style in the suburbs of Guatemala city. No one in that region except the Barrios, ever entertained so lavishly as Don Knight and his wife. He is the richest and most powerful man socially and politically in the republic of Gautemala.

|| || ||

New Orleans is the home of the only order of colored nuns in the country. The order was founded there over half a century ago. Its members are now well known figures on the streets of the Crescent city. The special object of its institution is the education and moral training of young colored girls and the care of orphans and aged infirm people of the race. It is also a novitiate where young colored girls are trained for the work of the order, with the view of extending that work to every parish in Louisiana, and, if possible, into every Southern State. One of the most interesting parts of the convent is the orphan asylum, where children ranging in age from the wee tots just beginning to walk to girls of twelve and fourteen years are cared for. In the orphan asylum 135 children are sheltered. These, as well as the 60 poor old men and women, and many of the children in the school, are dependent upon the sisters for their daily bread. The sisters obtain a fair revenue by going through the streets of New Orleans, from door to door, and into business houses soliciting alms for their charges. So quietly do they labor that few outside the city are aware of the existence of the order, the only colored sisterhood in the United States.

THE INDULGENT FATHER.

An Account of One That Colonel Calliper Knew In Storkville Center, Vt.

"Speaking of indulgent fathers," said Colonel Calliper, "reminds me of an old friend of mine named Silas Zingtock, who formerly lived in Storkville Centre, Vt. Once when his little son Rufus wanted very much to fly a kite at a time when he was not well enough to be permitted to go out Mr. Zingtock rigged up a contrivance whereby the youngster's desire could be gratified in the house. He set up a blower in the back parlor, belted it to an engine in the cellar below, and when everything was all ready he started the fan and produced a current of air that was ample to float a kite.

"It was great fun for young Rufus to sit in the back parlor and fly his kite in the front, and for a time everything went all right, but on an unfortunate day Rufy, not satisfied with the amount of wind the fan was blowing, undertook to make it blow harder, which is something that Mr. Zingtock had expressly forbidden. It seems that the blower and the boiler and machinery were all much larger than were needed to produce a breeze sufficient to float a kite here, but Mr. Zingtock, who, though rich, was also thrifty, had had a chance to buy this plant second hand cheaper than a new plant of smaller size would have cost, and so he took it and had it set up, and every morning he used to adjust it so that it would not go above a certain speed, and several times he had cautioned his son never to touch it.

"About one minute after Rufus did touch it on this morning when he wanted it to blow harder the big fan was going at a gait that set up a hurricane in the parlors. It blew the kite against one of the windows and broke that the first thing, and within a minute the pictures were off the walls and their glasses smashed, tables were upset, bric-a-brac was knocked into flinders, and the whole parlor was a wreck, with the big blower going at top speed and churning everything there into fragments and blowing the debris out of the windows.

"That ended the father's indulgence."—New York Sun.

NEW ORLEANS POLITENESS.

Eight Men Help a Stranger to Find a House at Night.

"I was given a good example of southern politeness the other night," said a gentleman from the north. "I had gone to the Comas ball and had agreed to escort a lady home. She was also a stranger in the city and was stopping with some friends on Bourbon street, about three blocks the other side of the opera house. As it was only a short distance we decided to walk. I was of course totally unacquainted with the street and when we left the lights of the opera house I felt very much at sea. The houses were dark and I could not see the numbers, and it was only by the number that the lady could identify her boarding place, as she had only been there once.

"Ahead of me was a small man. I asked him if he knew where the number was. He answered very politely that he did not, but was going that way and would help me hunt. He told another man in front of him about it, and that man told some of his friends. In a few minutes the gentlemen had formed an advance guard in our interest. We walked calmly behind while they went in front, on either side of the street, striking matches and looking for the number. There were eight of them, and their matches would go off one after the other. It was a regular flambeau parade. I was overcome. 'Here it is,' shouted an advance scout.

"We approached the house rapidly and found the eight gentlemen standing before it. It was almost with emotion that I raised my hat and thanked them for their efforts. 'Nothing at all,' they said politely, and the entire eight raised their hats and walked into the darkness."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Military Courage.

The question of the comparative proportion of really brave men in any army will probably never be determined. Great officers on the continent keep their knowledge on that subject rigorously as a professional secret and assume as a certainty that all soldiers are brave. They know very well, however, that they are not, and when confidential will admit, as Marshal von Moltke once did in public, that with a great number it takes discipline, and severe discipline, too, to induce them to face shells unshrinkingly. American officers have been known to acknowledge that of their men, who are as brave as any in the world, 20 per cent would run away if they could, and in every army, even ours, which a man enters only of free will, there is a certain proportion who literally cannot overcome their fears. They are stricken with a sort of paralysis. The proportion is probably not high in any army, the majority, it in health, being able to do their duty and having intense motives to do it, but neither is the proportion high of those who literally feel no fear.—London Spectator.

A Cyclists' Paradise.

Cyclists in rural France are well catered for in delightful little countrified cafes, with open air tables often set in an arbor of evergreens. A franc and a half or two will get you a perfection of an omelet, a plate of stewed wild rabbit, soft cheese, wine and black coffee, and for an extra 4 sous or so the waitress, if the wheelman is ungallant enough to let her do it, will inflate his tires, the merest "marchand de vins" being nowadays the proud possessor of a standard pump.—Caterer.

Warships were originally distinguished from merchantmen by their greater size. Now this distinction does not obtain, and the war vessel is of a totally different construction.

An elephant can carry about three tons on its back.

WILLING EXILES.

The English and Americans Are Important Factors In Paris Life.

"On and after this date," wrote Napoleon I to Fouche, "see that the English are expelled from Paris."

Such an edict would seem a very large order at the present day, but it was by no means a small one in Napoleon's time. What would the Paris of today be without its English colony? From Sir Edmund Monson, our embassador, to the pale boy who files the English journals at Neal's library in the Rue Castiglione the English are very important factors in Parisian life.

There has been an English colony in the French capital for many centuries, yet one might search in vain for a similar French colony in London. The Leicester and Soho square districts, although owning to a large French population, possess hardly a trace of the flavor or mien that distinguishes the quarter the English frequent in Paris, and it is not a fifth the size.

To speak broadly, Paris has within its walled borders a little London of many thousand persons—not squalid and impoverished, but boasting splendid mansions, fine shops, hotels, churches, hospitals and libraries, and all these to such an extent that it is difficult to believe one is not in the British capital itself.

The inhabitants of this colony might roughly be catalogued as follows: Retired people and gentlefolk who have seen better days, those who desire to have their children educated in the language, business people, authors, artists, students, journalists and professional men, those who have the best of private reasons for living out of England and cranks, which term includes certain individuals who for some cause or other have developed a feeling of hatred for the land of their birth. Nearly all are exiles of their own accord.

On Sunday the elite of the English colony turns out to the Church of the Embassy in the Rue d'Aguesseau. Here for a number of years Dr. Nayes, who was formerly a Leytonstone incumbent, has preached, and here a collection bag goes regularly round, and is as regularly returned in a condition of comparative emptiness. For your Englishman of the English colony is either in a condition to help largely support the church and does or else gives nothing at all.

One thing must be said about the English and Americans who go to Paris. They support the city. Without their patronage there is scarcely a big shop on the boulevards that would not close its doors within a few months.—London Mail.

SPAIN'S LOSING GAME.

Things Which Have Slipped From Her Grasp In Three Hundred Years.

Macaulay drew this picture of the power of Spain 300 years ago:

The empire of Philip II was undoubtedly one of the most powerful and splendid that ever existed in the world. It is no exaggeration to say that during several years his power over Europe was greater than even that of Napoleon. In America his dominions extended on both sides of the equator into the temperate zone. There is reason to believe that his annual revenues amounted, in the season of his greatest power, to a sum ten times as large as that which England yielded to Elizabeth. He had a standing army of 50,000 troops when England did not have a single battalion in constant pay. He held, what no other prince in modern times has held, the dominion both of the land and the sea. During the greater part of his reign he was supreme on both elements. His soldiers marched up to the capital of France; his ships menaced the shores of England. Spain had what Napoleon desired in vain—ships, colonies and commerce.

She long monopolized the trade of America and of the Indian ocean. All the gold of the west and all the spices of the east were received and distributed by her. Even after the defeat of the armada English statesmen continued to look with great dread on the maritime power of Philip. * * * Whoever wishes to be well acquainted with the morbid anatomy of governments, whoever wishes to know how great states may be made feeble and wretched, should study the history of Spain.—Exchange.

A Famous Apple Tree.

The American Cultivator says that the original greening apple tree is still standing on the farm of Solomon Drowne at Mount Hygeia in North Foster, R. I. The tree was a very old one when the farm was sold in 1801. The seller informed the purchaser that it was a pity the old tree was going into decay, as it produced the best fruit of any tree in the orchard. The purchaser determined to see how long he could keep it alive, and it still survives, after almost another century has been added to its venerable years. But it shows signs of final decay, and the parent of all the famous Rhode Island greenings, which has set its grafts on the orchards of almost all the world, will soon be but a neighborhood memory. It is doubtful if there is a more famous apple tree to be found in all Pomona's groves from end to end of the earth.

Keene's Quarter Cigar.

Tom Keene was a good story teller. "For ten years," so went one of his tales, "I bought all my theatrical costumes from one dealer, and as during much of that time I was playing many new parts in the old California theater stock company of San Francisco my trade was a matter of considerable importance. When I was about to leave the slope and come east, I went to make a final order and bid my costumer goodby. 'I'm very sorry you're going,' he said. 'Here, Jake!' calling to a clerk. 'Run out and get Mr. Keene a good quarter of a dollar cigar.'

"As Jake started my costumer whispered behind his hand, 'Two for a quarter, Jake; two for a quarter.' "

PRIMITIVE ANCHORS.

STONES AND WOODEN TUBES FILLED WITH LEAD FIRST USED.

The Earliest Anchors Made on the Hook Principle Had Only One Fluke—Crude Devices That Are Still Used In Different Parts of the World.

There appear to be two ideas which have led up to the invention of the modern anchor: (1) the idea of attaching the vessel by means of a rope or chain to a weight sufficiently heavy to keep the vessel from moving when the weight has sunk to the bottom of the sea, and (2) the idea of using a hook instead of (or in addition to) the weight, so as to catch in the bottom. The English word anchor is practically the same as the Latin ancora and the Greek angkura, meaning "that which has an angle," from the root ank, bent.

The earliest anchors made on the hook principle probably only had one fluke instead of two. In the "Sussex Archæil. Coll." there is an illustration of what has been surmised to be an anchor made out of the natural forked branch of a tree. It was found with an ancient British canoe at Burpham, Sussex. There is in the British museum an interesting leaden anchor with two flukes bearing a Greek inscription. Its date is about 50 B. C. and it was found off the coast of Cyrene.

The invention of the anchor with two flukes is attributed by Pausanius to Midas, by Pliny to Eupalamas, and by Strabo to Anacharsis. Diodorus Siculus states that the first anchors were wooden tubes filled with lead, while another classical writer says that before the introduction of metal anchors lumps of stone with a hole through the middle for the attachment of the cable were used.

The form of the anchors used by the Greeks and Romans is well known from representations on Trajan's column and in the catacombs at Rome as an early Christian symbol. This form does not seem to have changed materially for quite a thousand years, as is shown by the Bayeux tapestry.

Some very primitive kinds of anchors are in use at the present day in different parts of the world, and a study of their construction may throw some light on the evolution of the modern anchor.

An anchor which came from Japan consists of a natural forked branch of a tree, slightly improved artificially, so as to make a hook. Two round bars are fixed at right angles to the shank, and to these two ordinary beach pebbles are tied. The length of the anchor is 2 feet 3 inches, the width across the hook 8 inches, and across the transverse bars 1 foot 5 inches. The stones are from 5 to 6 inches in diameter and 2 inches thick.

Another anchor was in use quite recently in the Arran islands, off the west coast of Galway. It is constructed of a sloping bar at each side and three crossbars, forming a figure not unlike the isosceles triangle in Euclid's pons asinorum. The lowest of the three crossbars is of square section and is fixed by iron spikes at each side to the sloping pieces so as to prevent them spreading outward. The stone, which acts as a weight, is clipped by means of the two side pieces, being held tightly by two spliced rings of rope passing under the upper crossbars.

These crossbars are of round section and project at each side, thus keeping the rope rings from slipping upward. The cable is fixed to the middle of the lowest transverse bar and is carried up on one side of the stone, then between the two sloping boards, and finally through a loop fixed to a hole at the top of the anchor. The boards at each side are 1 foot 10¾ inches long and the stone 1 foot 5 inches long.

It may seem strange that such primitive looking contrivances should continue to be used by fishermen who have a full knowledge of every modern appliance connected with navigation and vessels, yet there are good reasons why they should have survived. Where the sea or river bed is rocky anchors are easily lost. This is a serious matter when the anchor is of iron and of some value, but if it is constructed like those described there is not much difficulty or expense in replacing it. A beach stone and a few bits of wood are always at hand, and the skilled workmanship required to fashion them into a very serviceable anchor is but small.

Thus it is that under certain conditions primitive appliances must always hold their own against modern inventions. When, as often happens, a newly introduced contrivance gets out of order, it generally involves much greater loss of time and more expense to replace it than if it were of simpler construction and capable of being made by an ordinary workman out of materials easily procurable on the spot.

Highly civilized man has much to learn from his prehistoric ancestors and from uncultured races still existing as to how he should act in an emergency when deprived of his usual appliances.—Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist.

Trials of Translation.

English critics say that recently fate gave evidence of more than usual intelligence in the office of a Parisian journal. The Parisian editor saw a London critic's appreciation of Anna Thibaud, whose songs are as pointed and flowery as her "rosebud" slippers. The Londoner wrote that "mademoiselle's feet were incased in fairy boots." The Parisian set himself diligently to work with his dictionary, and soon had it correctly translated, we presume, but when it appeared in print, instead of reading that mademoiselle's feet were incased in "bottes de fee," it said they were incased in "pots a fleurs" (flower pots).

"Never be critical upon the ladies," was the maxim of an old Irish peer, remarkable for his homage to the sex. "The only way that a true gentleman ever will attempt to look at the faults of a pretty woman is to shut his eyes."

E1

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which will make the hair soft straight and glossy and as beautiful as Cheveline, but not so lasting at 50c per bottle. Use Mme. Turner's Scalp Soap 25c.

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DASHING MILITARY FEAT

Establishment of General Shafter's Army on Cuban Soil.

WHAT TROOPS MAY ACCOMPLISH.

The Landing at Santiago Compared With Like Expeditions of Other Wars—The Battles of Aboukir Bay—Great Landing at Vera Cruz Without Loss of a Man. Santiago's Possible Defense.

The successful establishment of General Shafter's army upon Cuban soil, when it is adequately appreciated by the American public, will be rightfully regarded as one of the memorable military achievements of history. Europeans who are more familiar with vast army movements are already astonished at the brilliancy with which the complicated enterprise was carried out, especially in view of the slight experience American army officers have had with tasks of such magnitude.

It turns out that the misunderstood delay at Tampa was utilized to excellent advantage by the authorities to insure every feature of the programme against failure, and the result demonstrates that the command of the United States forces has been in thoroughly capable hands. Impartial experts who have made comparisons between General Shafter's exploit and the most famous expeditions of similar character which have occurred in the last century, declare that no more than three or four incidents in military history have approached in importance the present dispatch of troops to Santiago, and that none of these were more famous than General Shafter's promises to become.

Greater bodies of troops have perhaps been transported to a distance from their main base of supplies, but these movements have taken place either in times of peace or have been unsuccessful. The rapidity with which his 16,000 men have been carried over 1,000 miles on the high seas and successfully landed in a fortified country is pronounced to be unprecedented.

Historically Aboukir bay, the scene of at least two of the most famous engagements ever fought, comes to the mind of every army and navy officer when Santiago is mentioned. It was at this point that Nelson fought the battle of the Nile just 100 years ago, where Napoleon landed a year later with 5,000 men and defeated. 15,000 Turks, and where, in March, 1801, was fought the greatest combined naval and military engagement of the world, when the British began the expulsion of the French.

The English naval force engaged was comparatively small, consisting of seven line of battle ships and several frigates and sloops, while the army numbered 17,000 in unarmed transports. The fleet being composed entirely of sailing vessels, it took a day to anchor them, followed by a delay of six days on account of the heavy gales and rough surf, which prevented a landing and enabled the French to make preparations for effective resistance.

The first division of 6,000 men was landed in small boats under heavy fire. While this division held its position on the beach the boats returned to the ships for the second division, and it was not until late at night that the entire landing was completed. Then 1,000 seamen had to haul the heavy guns up the beach in the sand.

The French were re-enforced by 7,000 men before they were attacked and defeated after fierce fighting, and it was not until a month after the landing that Alexandria capitulated. The gallant defense made by the insignificant French force was in strong contrast to the reception which greeted General Shafter, especially as the latter's operation was conducted upon a well wooded and declivitous coast, easily held by concealed guerrillas, while in Egypt the land was flat and practically treeless. It remains to be seen whether the strategical diversion executed by a portion of Admiral Sampson's fleet completely succeeded in drawing the enemy away from the selected point of debarkation east of Santiago, whether the Spaniards were affected by mortal fear of getting within range of the battleships' guns or whether the Cubans had driven them back into the city.

Another of the greatest landings was that at Vera Cruz in April, 1847, when General Scott, after taking all the regulars away from General Taylor, leaving him the volunteers, organized his expeditions of 12,600 men in 70 ships and transports at Lobes island, 200 miles from his object point. The armed convoy to this expedition consisted of ten naval vessels, and for the first time in history the expeditionary force used steam as a motive power.

Special surfboats to carry 100 men each were provided for landing purposes, and the organization was established ashore without the loss of a man, the point selected for commencing the investment of the city being outside of the range of the forts. The transports in this expedition were roomy, side wheel vessels, particularly adapted for the short journey they undertook, and the voyage was not necessitated by the distance from home, but rather by the inaccessibility of approach to Vera Cruz.

At least 1,000 sailors participated in the siege, using guns stripped from the batteries of the ships, General Scott having no heavy weapons in his army. Among the first and second lieutenants at this landing who afterward became famous were U. S. Grant, Longstreet, Beauregard, McClellan, Fitz John Porter, Hancock and Stonewall Jackson. Vera Cruz finally surrendered after a week's energetic siege and bombardment by the allied marine and land forces.

The third notable occurrence of the co-operation of the army and navy was that of Fort Fisher, commencing with the unsuccessful attack at the close of 1864 and terminating in the bloody victory of the following month. The naval force throughout the siege consisted of 65 vessels, mounting nearly 500 guns, conveying 2,000 men, under General Butler. After the first repulse General Butler and the army returned to Hampton Roads, but General Grant sent the troops back, 2,500 strong, under General Terry, and in the second attempt, using all the small boats from the war shops, it took a whole day to put the soldiers and marines and sailors ashore. This was followed by one of the most terrific bombardments and aggressive battles of the civil war and, in the opinion of foreign military men, the most interesting.

The interior defenses of Santiago itself are pitiably inferior to those of either Fort Fisher or Vera Cruz from an army standpoint. The object to be achieved is totally different from that of either of the American expeditions or that at Aboukir.

The complication caused by Cervera seeking a refuge in the landlocked harbor is altogether unprecedented in military and naval annals, and the uses to which the Spanish admiral will probably put his ships when he is surrounded by land forces are entirely problematical. It is believed, however, that he will attempt to defend himself to the last, and that his surrender will not be accomplished until the American army, having seized the forts at the entrance and destroyed the mine fields by night, provides safe access for the heavier battleships of Admiral Sampson's squadron and makes possible a duel to death at close quarters within the harbor.—New York Tribune.

AMERICAN PROTECTORATE.

Prominent Porto Ricans Want It Established Over the Island.

Considerable importance is attached in Washington to the visit of Ramon Todd, secretary of the auxiliary revolutionary junta of Porto Rico, and Dr. J. J. Henna, also a prominent resident of the island, who left recently after a conference with President McKinley, Secretary Alger and General Miles in reference to preparations for the invasion of Porto Rico and the establishment of a provisional government afterward. It is understood that the two gentlemen are desirous of having the United States establish a protectorate over the island after the war is over and Spanish dominion in the island is at an end.

Mr. Todd, who is possessed of considerable wealth, has held many responsible positions in public life in Porto Rico and is as well known in business circles there as in politics. Dr. Henna is well known in American cities as the author of a number of medical and political books and was prominent in the pan-American medical congress. His wife is an American heiress, and Dr Henna is decidedly American in his sympathies. Both gentlemen spent several days in Washington and left the other day apparently well satisfied wit projects of the United States in regard to Porto Rico.—Washington Special to Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Count Cassini Tells How Russia Would Regard Our Control of Them.

Count Cassini was asked whether Russia looked with apprehension upon the American occupation of the Philippine islands. He replied that Russia was naturally deeply concerned in any movement affecting the great problem of the far east. The Philippines were to some extent a part or an outpost of the far east, and who was to control them if they passed out of the control of Spain was of interest and importance to Russia. But so far as Russia herself is concerned Count Cassini said that her sphere of activity was confined to the far east proper and not to the Philippines and other outlying islands, which could have only an indirect and remote influence in the development of the east.

In response to an inquiry as to whether Russia would likely, alone or with other powers, look with disfavor upon the control of the Philippines by the United States the embassador said that he did not apprehend any change in the present good relations between Russia and the United States. He added, however, that it seemed to be quite undesirable that the possession of the Philippines should pass into the hands of England, as that would seriously disturb the equilibrium in the far east.—Washington Star.

TORPEDO BOAT ISABELLA.

An Indiana Boy Claims That He Sank Her at Manila.

The following extracts from a letter from Reginald Munger, an Anderson (Ind.) boy on the Baltimore, which did so much in settling the Cavite batteries and ships in Manila bay, give a new phase of the Manila victory not credited in press dispatches:

"I could see from my station the clock in the pilothouse. It was exactly 11 minutes of 5 when we begun. I was at one of the 6 inch guns on the front turret. We came right after the Olympia. A torpedo boat was coming for us at full steam, when the 6 inch gun I was at blew her out of the water. For 25 minutes we could not hear ourselves speak. When within 175 yards of the Isle San Antonio Juan, we sent a torpedo into her, which brought her down. I myself sank that torpedo boat Isabella. I took six shots at her from the 27m. I hit her the sixth shot and put five more in her quarter. I don't know for sure whether I hit her gun cotton or not, but I did something to her that made her blow up."

A Primer to Study Cuban Coast Geography.

Bahia, a bay.
Cala, an inlet.
Ensa. (ensenada), an inlet.
Playa, a beach.
Pta. (punta), a point or headland.
Rio, a river.
Sabana, a plain.
Surgo. (surgidero), an anchorage.
—New York Sun.

Geo. L. Knox, Esq., care "The Freeman," Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.: Dear Sir—Illness kept me from sending in the money I owe The Freeman before this date. I lost the bill which you sent me. I am told that a dollar is now worth four shillings and a penny, English money: I send you herein twelve shillings, which will pay off my back debt of last year, and at least six months of this year. Please be so kind as to let me know how we stand. I will try to be up to date in my future payments to The Freeman. I will be sending you an article ere long. It pleases me to see the great progress The Freeman is making. I am very sorry not to have succeeded in getting English subscribers, but I shall not give up hope of finding some yet; my personal friends are very glad to read my copies, and some look forward to their arrival with as much eagerness as I do.

With very best regards, I remain yours very truly, Thomas Rutling.

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with all their undertakings, while those who neglect his advice are still laboring against poverty. Through his perfect knowledge of chemistry he can impart to you a secret that will overcome your enemies and win you friends. His aid and advice has often been solicited; the result has always been the securing of speedy and happy marriages and all your wishes. In love affairs he never fails. He has the secret of winning the affections of the opposite sex.

It is the curse of Spiritualism that in all large cities there are a class of men and women who claim powers they do not possess. They have neither gifts, credentials, nor references Surely the colored people are not so wanting in senses as to throw their time and money away on such. Dr. Shea refers to the Hon. Chas. Miller, capitalist, 2481 Atlantic Avenue; the Hon. Wm. Denmore, architect and builder, 47 Cleveland avenue, and Mr. Fred Lampe, grocer, 641 Fulton street, Brooklyn. All have known him for the past ten years. He gives a free test of his power to all. The doctor has practiced five years in New Orleans, St Louis, Memphis and Louisville; understands thoroughly the diseases, spells or influences the race is subject to. He has now and always had large patronage from them.

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING:

Brooklyn, Aug. 15.—This is to certify that I came to New York from Albany I was a stranger in a strange city, out of work and out of money. I had no luck in anything I undertook. What to do I did not know. A friend advised me to go and see Dr. Shea. I did. He told me the cause of my troubles; he took me in and treated me as a brother. Through him I got a good position that very week. I had been to others; they took my money and did me no good. I bless the day I first met Dr. Shea. I would advise all in bad luck, sick or in trouble to go to him at once. Sincerely
Albert Ayres,
2987 Atlantic avenue.

Brooklyn, Aug. 15.—This letter is to certify that my husband had gone away and had been absent two years. I mourned for him night and day. I gave him up as dead. Hearing of the wonderful things Dr. Shea was doing I resolved to consult him. He told me that my husband was alive and well and where he was; told me he would come home and when. To my joy all of it came true. He is home now, came back like one from the dead. I also wish to say that this month I lost $250. I am a poor woman and I was almost insane. I went to Dr. Shea and he told me I would find my money and to my intense joy I did find it as he told me. I thank God there is a man so gifted in our midst that can help people and tell them what to do. Sincerely.
121-23rd street. Mrs. Barrett.

A SENSATION IN BROOKLYN—A MINISTER'S STATEMENT:

I wish to state that one of my parishoners was sick and in trouble for a long time, Mrs. Brown, 37 Gay street. No one seemed to understand her case. She had several doctors, but none of them seemed to know what was the matter. None could do her any good It was my duty as her pastor to call and see her. Hearing of the wonderful work being done by Dr. Shea the last few years, I thought I would call and see him myself, I found him a sympathetic gentleman. He gave me a wonderful test of his powers; told me to send him a lock of patient,s hair, which I did by her daughter. He told at once what was the matter and in a short time cured her sound and well. Her family had seemingly been under a cloud. Now all is changed. All are well and prosperous. I can truly and heartily recommend Dr. Shea, to all those in sickness or distress of any kind. Rev. William Johnson, pastor Lebanon church, Brooklyn.

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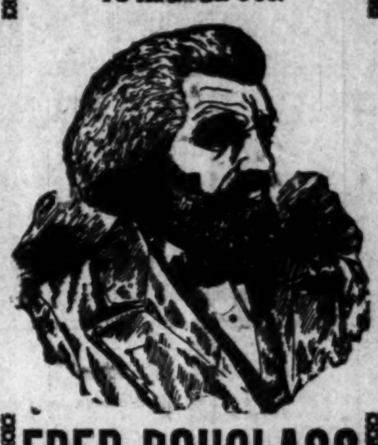

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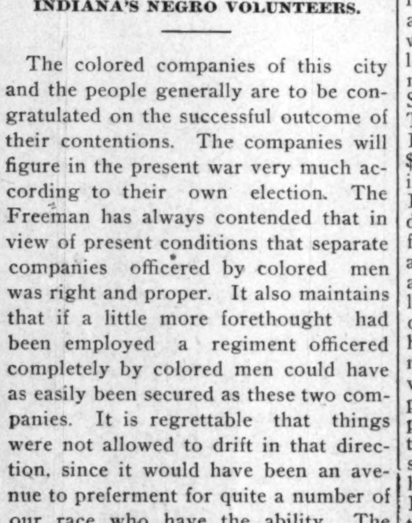
SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1898.



INDIANA'S NEGRO VOLUNTEERS.

The colored companies of this city and the people generally are to be congratulated on the successful outcome of their contentions. The companies will figure in the present war very much according to their own election. The Freeman has always contended that in view of present conditions that separate companies officered by colored men was right and proper. It also maintains that if a little more forethought had been employed a regiment officered completely by colored men could have as easily been secured as these two companies. It is regrettable that things were not allowed to drift in that direction, since it would have been an avenue to preferment for quite a number of our race who have the ability. The Freeman has only suggested the regular army as a dernier resort, or when it came to a question of war or no war. The race should have been represented in the war even though the present arrangements should never have materialized. Lines drawn here are about the same as drawn elsewhere in public or private life, and patriotism with a four-in-hand arrangement is not always permitted the race. This is simply addressing the conditions and not the theories in the case.

However, the outcome is felicitous and serves to create a warmer atmosphere around all concerned. The press, the pulpit and the whole community stands ready to second the movements of those who are so willing to impale themselves on a nation's altar. The Spartan mother advised that her son bring back his shield or else be brought back on it, dead. The action of Negroes in the world's wars are too well known for any misgivings as to their deportment on the field of battle; but it may be summed by saying that the charge of cowardice has never been entered against them. These who now go must sustain the tradition of the race and help to neutralize the crowning disgrace of the century—intense racial discrimination—by deeds of prowess that will command the respect of the world. Lord Nelson, before engaging in one of the world's greatest naval battles, made this laconic address to his men: "England expects every man to do his duty." To the colored boys who go to the front, those of us who are unable to go through disabilities and other formidable reasons, expect a favorable report, whether in camp or in the midst of war's alarms. The prayers of the race and the country go out to those who have taken their lives in their hands with full knowledge of all it implies.

"Our Citizen Sailors," by Lewis Coleman, in Ainslee's for July, tells graphically the story of the United States Naval Militia. The article is handsomely illustrated with photographs, showing the most interesting features of the subject.

THE INCREASE OF CRIME.

In a recent number of the Christian Educator, a publication devoted to the interests of the M. E. Church, there appeared a very striking article under the caption, "Why Help the Black People any Longer?" The article is of dubious import in that just what it means to prove is by no means certain. It would be inferred at first that the article appealed to the exchequer of the Church and societies noted for their philanthropic endeavor, but the statistics given are so contrary to the general tenor of the article that no satisfactory conclusion can be reached. It says:

"May the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, the American Missionary Association, indeed all benevolent and philanthropic organizations, safely retire from the Southern States and trust the people of African descent to finish the recovery of their race?

"It is now thirty-five years since the slaves were emancipated. The Methodist Episcopal Church during that time has expended ten millions of dollars in the South. The American Missionary Association has expended an equal amount and other organizations have generously contributed large sums. There are now in that section, as the result of these expenditures, thousands of strong men and women who are educated and Christians, and are already leaders and devotedly at work as preachers in the congregations where hundreds of thousands of worshipers meet regularly, and as teachers among tens of thousands of students. There are physicians whose abilities, attainments and skill commend them favorably when they are compared with even the best white physicians. In all the professions and trades there are many good men and women; they lead exemplary lives. There is a public school system established. There are many neighborhoods in which many persons reside who have accumulated property, secured good homes, and are patrons of learning as well as public improvement. The experiment at the South has been eminently successful.

"But 'the most fortunate successes are mixed with sadness.' The very work and results of the work are become 'something between a hindrance and a help'—nay, it is hindrance itself; for there are benevolent persons who withhold their benevolence because of the success. The brilliant and all but miraculous achievements seem to impress them with the feeling that the Southern problem will now solve itself without either more money or men from the North. Some of these persons are Methodists. They say: 'Why should the Methodist Episcopal Church continue to expend $500,000 a year in even Christian work in the South when the Missionary and Freedmen's Aid Societies are so burdened with debt? Would it not be wise for the church to restrain its energies and withhold its money for a year or so and let the South provide for itself, at least until the debts are paid?' These questions and many others like them have been heard over the church until many persons, who think themselves well informed, have been induced to pursue a course which they could not be persuaded to pursue if they knew what they were doing. Under the pressure of special appeal there are laymen who have written the secretaries of the Freedmen's Aid Society, saying: 'We thought the black people were no longer in very great need.'"

The article maintains then that in withholding their support those that do so are not conscious of what they are doing. It holds that illiteracy is formidable in the South and must be combatted.

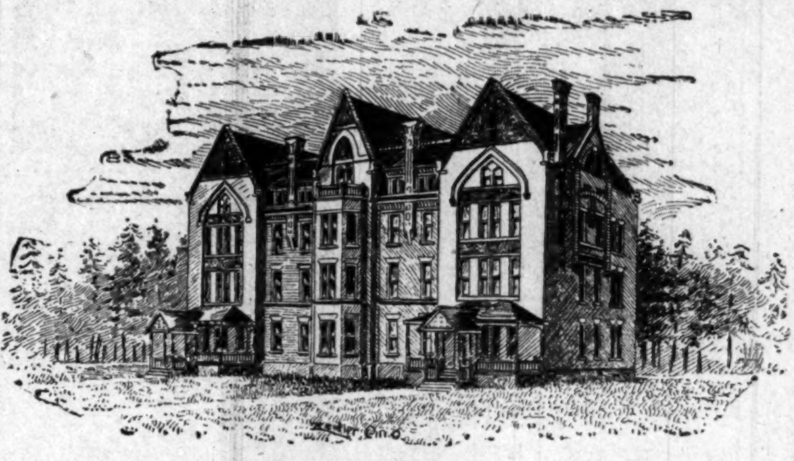
"After all the matchless work of these schools and that of others, there are now as many black persons in the United States who can not read and write as there were slaves in the South, or as there was black population, at the beginning of the war."

Such a charge seems malicious and not founded in truth, but it is very evident the statement has not been rashly made, and it stands with all its terrible force a reminder that it may be too soon for the knocking away of the props and stays. Pope said, and very truthfully, that there never was any party, faction or sect but what the most ignorant was the most violent The diffusing of knowledge will have to be more generous. Nations under the most favorable circumstances can charge their prosperity and general advancement to their enlightenment. Ignorance and crime move hand in hand and the preponderance of crime is in exact ratio to the ignorance. The article utters a warning against deception. "There is another wise saying that self deception is one of the most deadly of all dangers," yet this beautiful theory is not borne out by the following:

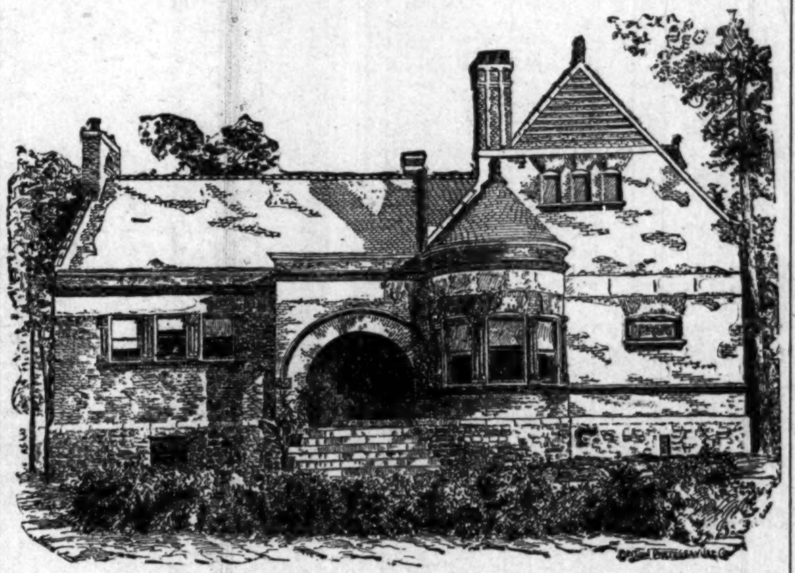
"Here, then, is the lamentable testimony of the last census. Among the black people in the North Atlantic States in 1850, there were only 478 in jail out of a population of 150,142, or only one to 310 of the population. In the whole country in 1850 there were only 888 in jail to 3,639,782, or only one to 4,121 of the population. How was it in 1880? There was one to 387 of the population. Lest some political and local conditions, peculiar to the South, may have influenced the total increase, let the figures be given for two Northern States. In 1880 there was one to 186 of the population in Massachusetts, one to 128 in New York. What awakens alarm, however, is the statistics for 1890. There was one criminal to every 307 of the total black population in the country. There was one to every 146 in Massachusetts. There was one to every 105 in New York.

"Is there no menace here to the people of the North? The people of the South? Is it the time to remove defenses? Shall the army all be sent to Spain? Shall the fleets and squadron run off to foreign waters and leave the Atlantic coast to people who live along the shores? This is trifling compared to the more disastrous indifference—nay, national negligence—which promotes schools of crime and paupers criminals for the jail and gibbet and stake. Is there no need for care, education, missionary movement, more preachers, more teachers, more money?"

The above is food for reflection. Are we to rely on these statistics given by an organ of a church that has stood to the Negro race as the oak to the ivy for more than a half century? Or is it a splendid bit of sarcasm indulged in to show up the race in a bad light, and that it is possible that the great rule of the schoolhouse reducing crime is inoperative, or operates inversely inthis case? When it is said that in New York in 1880 there was one criminal to 128 of the population and in 1890 there was one in 105 of the population it simply means that education is making criminals. When it says that Massachusetts in 1880 had one criminal in 186 of her black people and 146 in 1890 it also infers that the school is not having its proper influence. We deem the statistics true in the above cases; but underlying it all are reasons most profound—undreamed of philosophy. The students of the times doubtless will view with alarm the trend of events; for, and without being unduly facetious, at the rate New York is going 'twill not be long before all her black citizens will be in jail. Does the article mean to prove that if in 1850 in the whole country only 888 blacks were in jail out of a population of 3,639,782, one to 4,121 of the population, when there was no education to speak of, and that in 1880 crime had risen to one in 387 of the population and that in consequence of the frightful increase of crime that better facilities and more money are needed for educational purposes, notwithstanding the bad results of money already spent and influences exerted. The question based upon the statistics given by the journal resolves itself thus: "Does education develop criminals among the blacks; if so, why?"



GAMMON HALL—Gammon Theological Seminary, South Atlanta, Ga.



LIBRARY—Gammon Theological Seminary, South Atlanta, Ga.

The Republicans of Marion County have nominated a strong ticket for the approaching election. There is no reason why it should not win. As a matter of race interest and as matters stand a colored man on the ticket, standing for the Legislature, would not have weakened it at all and would have been a mark of appreciation. But, however, the convention did not see fit to nominate either Bagby or Brown, either one of whom would have been very acceptable to the masses. The convention may or may not have erred in the matter. Those who are politicians are best versed in these matters and perhaps they knew what they were doing. It is hoped that thing was not arbitrarily done nor because the ghosts of former Legislatures would not down. The thing that is done is generally held the best thing to have been done. The gentlemen who were nominated recently are good Republicans and good citizens, for which they are deserving support. The candidates, each and all of them, should receive the support of the whole Republican party.

Senator Fairbanks and Congressman Overstreet are to be congratulated on their activity in helping to shape military affairs in this city.

Prof. O. M. Wood, of the St. Louis public schools, is very much opposed to white officers in colored regiments. He expresses himself against the idea in some choice language in the Illinois Record of June 25.

OUR GOVERNOR.

As a matter of justice Governor Mount's position is unassailable. He promised what the colored companies have received and even more. Other governors are promising battalions officered by colored men. Let us give praise where it is due.

The first governor to call for colored troops was the governor of North Carolina, who commissioned the first Major in the person of James Hunter Young, April 27th, 1898. Second, Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, one battalion, commissioning Major William Young. Governor Tanner, a regiment, with part white officers. Governor Stephens, of Missouri, with all white officers, which was indignantly refused by the colored people. The next Governor Tanner, of Illinois, one regiment officered by a colored Colonel, Majors, Lieutenants, Captains and all down the line. And then our own Governor Leedy, who has given us two battalions with all colored officers, and is using every effort to complete the regiment in the same manner.—Weekly Call, Topeka, Kans.

The above statements may help to reconcile matters and put some individuals in a better light.

Benjamin W. Arnett, Jr., has been selected as chaplain, Eighth U. S. Immunes, with the rank of lieutenant.

It is said that the native Cuban soldiers are doing considerable looking on while the Americans are fighting their battles. If such is the case it is very likely that there will be a day of reckoning. This country will not sacrifice her brave sons under such conditions. It is hoped that such reports are the usual grape vine dispatches and that the Cubans are not proving ungrateful. However, if the worse is true this country has a way to even up things in the end.

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

And Commencement Exercises at the Gammon Theological Seminary.

The closing exercises of the Seminary for this year marked the fifteenth milestone in its progress. This year has become historic by reason of the celebration in connection with a Preachers' Assembly. It is questioned by those competent to judge whether the program furnished upon this occasion has ever been equalled in this great city. Representatives from all churches, all sections and quarters came. There were specialists in theology, history, science, literature, sociology, pastoral work, music and general and specific education. There were Bishops, editors, authors, pastors, teachers, business men and practical workers in all lines that make a civilization.

Dr. Parks' paper upon "The History of Gammon Theological Seminary," was one of the best papers of the Assembly. No brief epitome can give an adequate conception of the work of the Seminary. A few figures from this paper will indicate the scope of the influence of the Seminary along certain lines.

Total enrollment for fifteen years, 456 different ministers. These have come from 21 different states and two foreign countries, including Africa. Total number of alumni is 112. They are in every southern state, and in the Bahama Islands and Africa. From 76 alumni the following figures indicate the work accomplished: 235 pastoral charges; held 21 presiding elderships; 18,489 gathered into the church; been pastor of 67,043 members; 39,454 Sunday School scholars; organized 179 Sunday Schools, with a membership of 8,512; built 108 churches at a cost of $82,877, average cost being $767; built 39 parsonages at average cost $435; improved 169 churches; cost, $63,198, average being, $374; raised for all purposes, benevolent and church, $466,964; average salary, $515; the highest is $4,500; the lowest is $125. These are but parts of the doings of the Seminary, and but small parts at that. The feast closed on Wednesday with the graduation of ten young men, well rounded in character and spirit, and at night with a banquet to the alumni and friends. The fifteenth mile post is safely driven.

On to the next.

Mr. O. B. Gorham.

The subject of this sketch was born in 1856, in the state of Mississippi. While Mr. Gorham is not blessed with a high school training, he is, nevertheless, blessed for having been favored by nature with plenty of common sense. His first occupation in life was that of a tonsorial artist, but after a few years in the "scraping" business, he decided to change his energies into other channels, and accepted a position as a member of the Board of Trade at Montgomery, Ala. At present he is Grand Recorder of the Knights Templar of the state of Alabama and jurisdiction, and is also mailing clerk for the L. and N. R. R. Co. at Birmingham, a position which he has held for eighteen consecutive years. His employer, Hon. Wm. Newbold, who is superintendent of the L. and N. R. R., is one of the most affable gentlemen connected with this famous line of railroads. We bespeak for Mr. Gorham a successful career as a railroad man.

A SKETCH OF

Mr. H. Strawbridge, Brigadier General of Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, of Alabama.

Mr. Strawbridge was born September 29, 1871, in Selma, Ala. Like most ambitious young men beginning life's battles, he was determined to make a useful man of himself, and it is pleasing to say that he has succeeded to a remarkable degree against unlawful barriers, race discrimnation and many other disadvantages too numerous to mention. It is no easy thing for a young colored man to succeed, and when one is so fortunate as to succeed in any particular occupation or profession, he should be commended and encouraged. Mr. Strawbridge is manager of the Union Indemnity Association, and is one of the most progressive young men in Alabama.

By his friend,

GRANT S. NEAL.

REV. S L. ROSS,

Sunday School Missionary, for Alabama, Under the Auspices of the American Baptist Publication Society.

The subject of this sketch first saw light as the shackles of slavery were melting under the fire of the late civil war. Mr. Ross was converted at the age of 12 years, and united with the Baptist Church, near Rehobarth, Ala., which church he served as clerk for six years.

In 1882 he entered the Alabama Baptist Normal and Theological school at Selma, now Selma University, and for several years was clerk of St. Philip Street Baptist Church and superintendent of the Sunday School of the same church, which numbered three hundred and seventy officers and pupils.

The following is taken from the Evening News, one of the leading white papers of the state:

"Special to the Daily News.

"Montvallo, Ala.—Quite a revival has been in progress among the colored people at Aldrich for the past two weeks, conducted by Rev. S. L. Ross, State Sunday School Missionary for the American Baptist Publication Society.

"The meetings closed Sunday with a large number of conversions. Among the number was 'Deaf and Dumb Mose,' as he is familiarly known here. He is about 40 years of age, and neither reads nor writes, and has been a deaf mute all his life. Nevertheless, by signs he made them understand that he was converted and desired to be baptized.

"Quite a crowd of white people went out from here to witness the baptism. The talk made by Rev. Ross before immersing of Mose was the most impressive ever heard from the lips of a Negro.

"In his remarks he said that if the power of God could move the deaf, dumb and ignorant man how much more should it work on those who had never suffered such a calamity.

"Rev. Ross received his education at Selma University, and has taught in the public schools of the state for a number of years. He has been a successful pastor and is a successful missionary."

Mr. H. C. Harris.

Mr. H. C. Harris is one of Birmingham's prominent and prosperous tonsorial artists. He owns and controls one of the nicest and neatest barbershops in the city, and is highly respected by both white and colored citizens.

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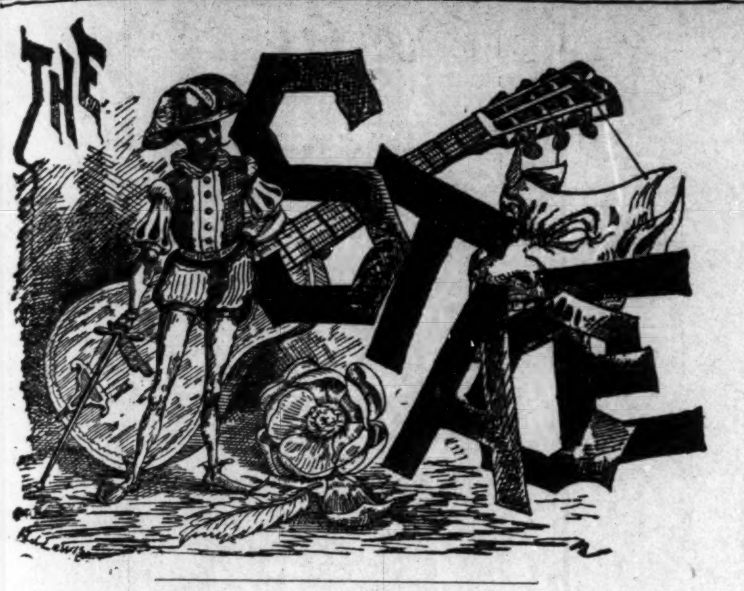

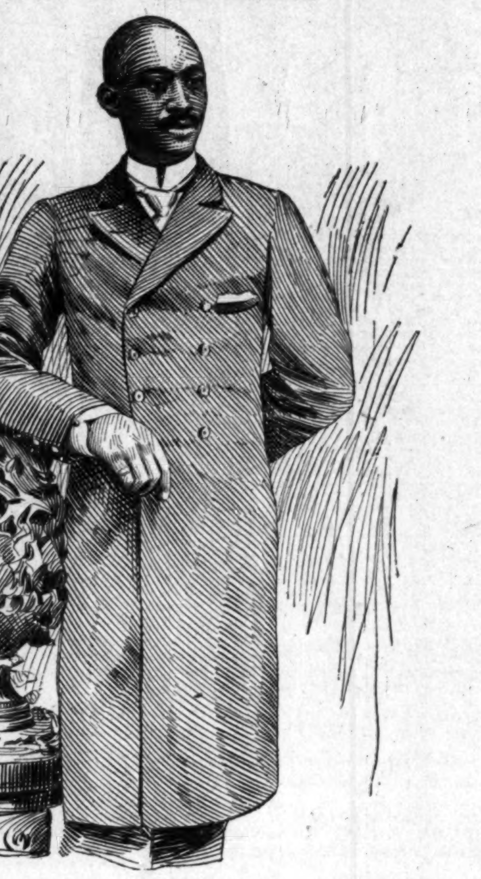

JAMES CROSBY,
Principal Comedian with Richards & Pringle—Rusco & Holland's Minstrels.

THE FREEMAN POST OFFICE.

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Note—Professionals and others should bear in mind that all letters, etc., in transit between the United States and Canada, must be prepaid, otherwise they are not forwarded.

Asher, William.
Banta, R. A.
Frank Sutton.
Green, J. Ed
Gray, Geo.
Billy McClain,
Handy, Prof. W. C.
Palmer, Dan
Simmons, Geo. G.
Thomas, Dick
Rowe F. (from Germany.)

E. L. Smiley left Tuesday evening for Columbus, O.

• • •

Jones, Grant and Jones are still favorites in Chicago.

• • •

"Darkest America" Company spent Sunday in Chicago.

• • •

The Millar-Batson combination are still in California.

• • •

Jones and Sutton were at the Central Opera House, New York, last week.

• • •

Williams and Walkers, the kings of colored comedians, are in St. Louis this week.

• • •

The Windom Quintette was on bill at the Masonic Temple Roof Theater last week.

• • •

Hodges and Launchmere were at the Shea's Garden Theater, Buffalo, N. Y., last week.

• • •

The McCarver Brothers will be with the Oliver Scott Refined Negro Minstrels this season.

• • •

Prof. H. G. Brown will again have charge of the colored band with the Washburn Double Minstrels.

• • •

Joe and Mary Davis have signed with Mason and Down's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Company for next season.

• • •

Hillman and Floyd, singing and dancing comedians, have signed with the Washburn Double Minstrels for the coming season.

• • •

The old Plantation Trio—Martinett, Roddy and Wallace—have signed to appear the coming season with the Big Afro-American Specialty Company.

• • •

Clarence P. Jones, piccolo and flute soloist, has signed with John W. Vogel's for the season of '98-99, and will spend his vacation in Columbus, O.

• • •

Clifford D. Brooks, of Brooks and Porter, late of "Darkest America," will spend his vacation in Pittsburg, Pa. W. A. Porter will summer in Duluth, Minn.

• • •

Alf Weathers has recovered from his illness and joined his partner, Harry Eaton. They will fill a few dates in the East, after which they will play the West.

• • •

All matter for publication in this column must be addressed to J. Harry Jackson, dramatic editor, care The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

• • •

Messrs. Fred W. Simpson, Harry Waters, Peter Stanley and Arnold Stevenson left Indianapolis Sunday for Columbus, O., to join the Oliver Scott Refined Negro Minstrels.

• • •

Hampton and Johnson, musical artists, late of "Darkest America," will rest in Chicago for a few weeks, after which they will fill a few dates in August at the popular houses in Chicago.

• • •

The Mallory Brothers, after spending a few weeks at their home in Jacksonville, Ill., will play dates out the Pacific coast and return to New York, when they will again join Isham's Octoroons.

• • •

Mr. Angelo Housely, the young euphonium soloist, and his three brothers, G. W., Matt, and Beverly, have signed with John W. Vogel's Operatic Extravaganza Company the coming season.

• • •

J. Ed Green, manager of the famous Diamond Quartette, who has been spending his vacation in New Albany, Ind., left for Chicago, Tuesday night, to take charge of the vocal department of the Richards and Pringle-Rusco and Holland's Big Minstrels.

• • •

During the engagement of "Darkest America" in Duluth, Minn., the members were tendered a reception by Mrs. Hardy Bazel, of that city, in honor of Mr. W. A. Porter, of Brooks and Porter. As this was Mr. Porter's first visit to his home in four years, "Oh, what a night."

• • •

James White, comedian, last season stage director of the Georgia Graduates, passed through Indianapolis Monday en route to Columbus, O., to join Oliver Scott's Refined Negro Minstrels for the coming season. Mr. White spent several hours visiting relatives and friends while here.

• • •

Mrs. Maria Overstreet, of Chicago, the mother of Prof. Henderson Smith, is spending the summer at West Baden Springs, Ind., taking baths. She returned home on a flying visit Sunday, and returned to West Baden Monday, looking twenty years younger. Her husband, Robert Overstreet, accompanied her.

• • •

A musical recital by Mme. Gilliam-Lewis, one of America's noted readers, and Prof. L. A. Lucas, manager of the Imperial Concert Co., assisted by the Colored American Concert Co., M. F. White, manager, at Simpson Chapel, Indianapolis, July 6. There will also be a contest by the following well-known baritone soloists: Messrs. B. McKinney Ward, of Toledo, O., and Wm. H. Hunt, of Indianapolis.

• • •

"Darkest America's" famous concert band, under the leadership of America's greatest colored bandmaster, Prof. Henderson Smith, opened Higgin's Park, Marinette, Wis., to the greatest crowd that ever visited this large summer resort, and the press and public spoke in the highest praise of the selections rendered. Mr. John W. Vogel has secured this great organization of musicians to appear with his Operatic Extravaganza Company the coming season.

• • •

Harry Fidler has returned to his home in this city for a short stay. Mr. Fidler will, the coming season, be one of the principal comedians with the Richards and Pringle—Rusco and Holland's Georgia Minstrels; also stage manager. While in Chicago "Fid" took a look at the swell English traps (four in number) in which the principals will ride in the parade, and now, since his return, he is throwing money away from himself rehearsing for the trap ride. He was the guest while in Chicago of B. Miner.

• • •

James Crosby, the sun-burnt comedian, of Richards and Pringle's Georgias, is spending his vacation in Chicago. He writes that he is playing no dates at the Chicago Opera House, nor Hopkin's during supper hours, but is quietly resting at the Keystone Hotel, where he puts in most of his time studying his new monologue and new songs for the coming season. Mr. Crosby puts on a gavotte "Going to the Cake Walk" for the Georgias this season, which the manager, W. A. Rusco, has gorgeously costumed. He sends regards to Marsh Craig, Harry Fidler, Ernest Hogan, Billy McClain, and other "six-shooters."

• • •

The Garden City Lodge, No. 2, B. O. of C. P., of Chicago, Ill., which was set up June 23, by Bro. Wm. McClain, has among its membership some of the leading lights of Chicago, with the following officers: Robt. Crawford, Prelate; Chas. W. Walker, Vice Prelate; Edw. Bowen, Treasurer; Robt. Jackson, Secretary; Edw. Mallory, Inside Sentinel; and Frank Mallory, State Organizer, with a membership of twenty-five, which is steadily increasing. Brother Henderson Smith was on hand to assist Brother McClain in putting on the finishing touches; also was Brother Pete Hampton. After the ceremony there was a general good time had by all in toasts, songs, etc. The Mallory brothers left for their home in Jacksonville, Ill., and anticipate setting up a lodge there. All bade Brother McClain good-bye and God speed on his journey to Kansas City, where he will endeavor to continue the good work before the season opens in "The Black Politician."

• • •

Since our week layoff in Omaha and our pleasure of witnessing the opening of the Exposition our company has been crowned with success. A most joyful event happened in the history of the company on June 20th, and that was the meeting of the Nashville Students and the great Wallace show at Sheldon, Iowa. After our parade at 9:30 we were invited to the show lot with the hearty welcome from B. E. Wallace, i. e., make everything free for the Nashville Students. After entering the big top we were ushered to most suitable part of the reserved seats, and we certainly enjoyed the best circus performance of any circus on earth. In the evening a number of musicans and performers witnessed our performance, and were as well pleased as we were with their performance. P. G. Lowery had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Ed Nickerson, the renowned cornet soloist, and received many flattering compliments from him, as well as Mr. B. E. Wallace. There were many warm friends made between the two companies. P. G. Lowery will appear in Omaha the month of July, opening July 4th. During his absence his band will be under the leadership of L. E. Gideon, his solo cornetist. Communication will catch him by addressing it to 1302 Chicago street, Omaha, Neb.

J. HARRY JACKSON.

Notes.

Chambersburg, Pa., Special.—Hays Williams is agent for the Elliott Book Co. * * Rev. Geo. R. Bradban, pastor of Hope Chapel, was married in Chattanooga, Tenn., to Miss Daisy S. Lownds, on the 23d. * * Children's Day was observed at Zion Church on the 26th. An excellent program was rendered. * * The first quarterly meeting was held in St. James' Church. * * A reception was given in honor of Rev. Brabban and his wife. The affair was a pleasant one. * * Miss Moore, who has been visiting here, has returned home.

Newsy Notes.

Huntington, W. Va., Special.—Mrs. Elmira Brown, of Seventh avenue, is complaining of a slight ailment. * * J. W. Scott is in Columbus, O., this week. * * The infant boy of Herman and Lula Johnson died Wednesday, June 22, after a two days' illness. * * George Buckner spent a few days of the past week in Ashland. * * Jimmy Wilson is very sick in East Huntington. * * The excursion given by the Ebenezer M. E. Church of this city on last Sunday to Point Pleasant, was in every way a success. * * J. E. Meadows, editor of the Flat Top Laborer, Bluefield; Howard Harper and W. H. Thomas, of Elkhorn, were in the city last week en route home from Charleston, where they had been attending the Republican convention. * * Mr. Jas. Shields is on the sick list. * * Alfred Waide and John Thompson were up from Cattlettsburg Saturday. * * Mr. W. H. Brown, being a delegate at the fourth general conference District Epworth League convention, which convened at Wheeling on the 25th, for a five days' session, left for that place Friday of last week.

Personal Mention.

New Albany, Ind., Special.—Bishop B. W. Arnett, of Wilberforce, O., the Presiding Bishop of the Indiana A. M. E. Conference, and one of the greatest educators in the Negro race, preached at Bethel A. M. E. Church last Sunday morning and evening. * * The members of the church held a reception in honor of the Bishop Friday evening, June 24, at which time Dr. J. W. Ford, of the Centenary M. E. Church, and Prof. C. A. Martin, delivered the principal addresses. Excellent singing was furnished by the high school chorus. * * Miss Daisy Welch, of 1149 Hildreth street, is sick. * * Mrs. Mollie Duncan has been ill for the past three weeks at the home of her mother, Mrs. Laforce. * * Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, of Evansville, who have been the guests of relatives in this city, have returned home. They were accompanied by Miss Bertha Rickman, who will spend the summer vacation with them. * * W. O. Vance, Mrs. D. S. Vance, D. Maxwell, Miss Tillie Mitchem, Miss Ellen Rickman, C. A. Martin, and Miss Susie Banks, have been selected as teachers in the public schools for the ensuing year. * * Rev. M. Lewis, P. E., of the Evansville district, attended services at Bethel A. M. E. Sunday. * * The double wedding of the Misses Jessie and Ida Williams, of 313 E. Seventh street, to the Messrs. George and Reuben Clark, of Louisville, Ky., occurred at the residence of the brides Wednesday, June 22, at 5 p. m., in the presence of a few of their intimate friends, Rector W. L. Brown, of the Episcopal Church, Louisville, officiating. As Mendelssohn's wedding march was played by Mr. S. A. Ratliffe the grooms entered followed by their mother. Then appeared Mrs. Williams and her two daughters, followed by little Miss Ella Carpenter, the bridesmaid, who performed her duties in an excelent manner. The ceremony was very impressive and solemn. Everything necessary towards making this one of the swellest events of the season had been prepared. The house was handsomely decorated with palms and beautiful flowers, and as the different colored lights fell upon the numerous tables in the rooms, the scene betook that of an entrancing habitation. Both couples were the recipients of many beautiful and useful presents. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Clark and Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Clark departed Wednesday evening, June 22, for Streator, Ill., at which place they will reside. * * The Indiana Baptist annual picnic goes to Brandenburg to-morrow. * * Revs. L. W. Ratliffe and M. Lewis are at Princeton attending the Sunday School convention.

Manly deportment on the part of the colored troops will do much to commend them to the powersthat be. This much accomplished, the road to deserved and merited recognition along advanced lines will prove more easy.—Michigan Representative.

BROCK'S LITERARY LAEVES.

(Concluded from First Page.)

"Mammy's sick 'ith the whoopin' cough,
  Baby's tooth's a-achin',
Gran'ma's got a spavined leg,
  An' the hoss 'ith ager shakin'.
The' me'cu'y is on the fall, a cold no'th
    wind's a-blowin',
Th' coal man ain' give trus' no mo'—
    Lawd help us, it's a snowing'.
They say that bein' po's no sin, and
    povalty no disgrace,
But Lawd its inconvenient, you feel so
    out o' place.

"Wal'! child'en che'r the old man up;
  His spe'its gittin' low;
Tha's a thousan' bills an' nary cent,
  For things air mighty slow."

There are very few writers of good Negro dialect, and Mr. Baugh fails to show any improvement along that line, if we are to judge by the foregoing poem. Personally my advice is that he stick to prose work, for in that he shows excellent talent, and that if he must write poetry, to keep to straight verse. For while "troublin'" and "doublin'" may rhyme well together, yet in the sense of their construction in the latter part of the first stanza, they are certainly illy mated. I should like to suggest "grumblin'" as a more appropriate word.

Again in the very beginning of the second stanza, where he makes:

"Mammy sick 'ith the whoopin' cough,
  Baby's tooth's a-aching'."

Where it is almost always just the reverse of:

"Baby sick with the whooping cough,
  Mammy's tooth's a-aching."

Of course, I do not profess to be a critic, and certainly am I less a poet, and so I only make these suggestions at random.

There are other poems; for instance, "A Love Song," "The Picnic at the End of Willow Lane," and one on the "Accidental Death of a Friend." Also two short stories under the caption, "A Night School Romance," and "A Modern Arabian Knight." Taking it all in all, this little "booklet" is well worth reading, and the maiden efforts of the author is indeed worthy of encouragement.

EDWARD ELMORE BROCK.

The Benevolent Order of Colored Professionals

(Organized February 21, 1898; at Indianapolis, Ind.)

OFFICERS: C C. Stapp, prelate; Adam Miller, vice; Archie Greathouse, treasurer; A R. Moss, secretary.

All communications and dues from members of McClain Lodge, No. 1, B. O. of C. P., of Indianapolis, Ind., should be addressed to the secretary A. R. Moss, 514 Indiana avenue.

All correspondence for information concerning the organizing of Lodges throughout the United States, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Executive Committee, N. P. Gardner, No. 1, South Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind.

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THE BLACK DEATH.

THAT FEARFUL PLAGUE THAT FOLLOWS IN THE WAKE OF WAR.

In the Fourteenth Century It Swept the Whole of Europe, Killing Twenty-five Millions of People In Three Years—The Pestilence In London.

The plague, or pestilence, that mysterious and fearful visitation which has moved its hosts in the wake of armies to slay more than war itself, is supposed to have first originated among the dense masses of people who crowded together in the great cities of Asia and Egypt, or who formed the encampment of Xerxes, Cyrus and Tamerlane the Tartar. It probably sprang from the impurity which must have existed in the midst of such vast gatherings and in part also from leaving the unburied dead upon the field of battle. At any rate the germs of this fearful human poison have always been most active where conditions similar to those have prevailed. It has always been war and the march of armies that has spread it broadcast over the world from time to time, and as war became less frequent and less worldwide the frequency and extent of these ravages have lessened also.

The first recorded outbreak of the plague in Europe occurred in the sixteenth century. It came from lower Egypt. This was the first lapping of the wave that reached into the east again, there to stay its movement so far as the west was concerned until 544 A. D., when the returning legions of the Emperor Justinian brought it again into the western world from the battlefields of Persia. Constantinople was the first place it attacked. Here in a single day as many as 10,000 persons are said to have fallen victims to it. But the plague did not stop with Constantinople. It had found a too congenial soil in Europe, which was little else than one great battlefield at the time. It was carried into Gaul, where it followed close in the wake of the Frankish armies, and from Gaul it moved into Italy, with the Lombards, and so devastated the country as to leave it entirely at the mercy of the invaders.

The various crusades, which extended over a space of about 200 years, no doubt did much to hold the pestilence in Europe, for they served to keep open the channels of intercourse between the east and the west. Periodic epidemics were common during their continuance, and these seem to have culminated in the fourteenth century with what is known in history as the black death. The black death was more fatal to human life than any other single cause since the world began. The havoc of war was nothing in comparison to it. It swept the whole of Europe, leaving in its path such misery and destitution as the world had never known. It killed in three years some 25,000,000 of people. Such figures stagger the comprehension, but the records of the time cannot be doubted. The entire population of Europe is estimated to have been about 100,000,000—kept down as it was by the constant warfare—and of these 100,000,000 at least a fourth perished.

The ravages of the plague in Italy, where it came in the track of the war of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, was particularly disastrous to mankind. It raged with terrible fury in Naples, where 60,000 persons are said to have died. It fell upon Pisa and seven out of every ten perished. It utterly and forever destroyed the prosperity of Siena. Florence also suffered severely, while 100,000 of the inhabitants of Venice were literally wiped off the face of the earth. From Italy it moved into France, where the mortality was almost as great; in Paris alone 50,000 people died from it. One of the worst features presented by the history of the black death was the cruel persecution it aroused against the Jews. They were supposed to have infected the air in some mysterious manner, and they were accused of having poisoned the wells and springs. In Strassburg 2,000 of them were buried alive in their own burial ground.

The order of the Flagellanto arose at this time, coming from the belief that the sins of the world had at last brought down the wrath of heaven. It was the beginning of the so called Hundred Years' war that carried the black death into England, where in London its victims numbered 100,000. When at last the plague had worked its ravages, it doubled back over its course, to disappear in the east. In 1845 it appeared again in England, first among the soldiers of Richmond after the battle of Bosworth Field, and when the victorious army marched to London the plague went with them to work its havoc there. As long as it lasted the mortality was as great as that caused by the black death half a century before. Five thousand people died in five weeks, and then the plague left London as suddenly as it had appeared there, to sweep over the rest of England.

In Scotland the plague of 1568 came immediately after the battle of Langside, when Queen Mary was dethroned, but no records of the mortality it occasioned seem to have been preserved. The plague visited London in 1675. This followed after the civil war which ended with the death of Charles II, but so many years intervened that it is impossible to trace any connection between the two events. In modern wars danger from the plague seems gradually to have lessened, perhaps as a result of better sanitary conditions maintained by the armies of today.—Philadelphia Press.

Politics by the Forelock.

The Denver Post takes time by the forelock and launches the following:

For President,
Teddy Roosevelt of the Texas Terrors.
For Vice President,
Colonel Torrey of the Wyoming Wildcats.
Platform,
Tighten yer cinches, hit 'em with the spurs and git there!

—Dallas News.

THE COLONEL'S STORY.

How Jim Adkins Went to War, Got Buried and Was Resurrected.

"Talking about war times," said the old colonel, "did any of you ever hear the story of Jim Adkins?"

"No."

"Well, I'm surprised. Everybody in the settlement knew it. Jim was a no 'count sort of a fellow, and the old man was anxious to get rid of him, so when the war broke out and they were looking around for men the old man gave him away."

"Gave him away?"

"Yes. Jim was in the hayloft, and they were about to leave without him when the old man winked and pointed to the barn.

"That was enough, and they got him and marched him to the front.

"The old man was sorry after Jim was gone and his conscience hurt him bad. But he hoped for the best, until one day he got a message that told him Jim had been killed and buried on the battlefield.

"Then he packed his grip and started right off to bring Jim's body home, if possible, for the grief stricken mother would have nothing else and made life miserable for him with her reproaches.

"He went to Virginia, and was there informed that it would be impossible to remove the body. So he stood over the spot where it was buried and wept for three days. Then he went sadly home.

"And, lo and behold, the first man he met as he neared his gate was Jim—safe, sound and right side up with care!

"It was some time before the old man could say a word, but when he found it was really Jim—in flesh and blood—that they had got Jim mixed up with some other Adkins, and he hadn't been killed at all, the old man was hot! He slowly divested himself of his coat, then rolled up his sleeves and made for him! It was the liveliest scrap you ever saw—the old man on top, and the two of 'em wallowing in the dust!

"It took the old lady and the three girls and two stout darkies to pull the old man off.

"He never did explain why he did it, and Jim didn't ask any questions, but the next morning he told his mother that while his furlough wasn't out still he knew his country needed him and he couldn't stand to stay at home under those circumstances, so he left his blessing for the old man and took the first train for the front."—Atlanta Constitution.

HE WAS A HUMBUG.

His Wife Was Disgusted When She Learned the Author of the Article.

Scribbler had come home from the office in the evening quite "played out," because of the output of his pen and brain that day. He was lying on the couch in the sitting room after supper, when Mrs. Scribbler, who had been reading a magazine, said:

"See here, George Scribbler, here is something that fits you to a T, and I want you to read it."

"What's it about?"

"It's about these funny kind of men who must have everything just so in their homes, no matter how hard it makes it for others. You know that you are one of the funniest men alive. Every rug and chair and book must be exactly in its place, and a little dust sets you to scolding. You must have a clean napkin every meal, and you cannot eat if there is a tiny spot on the tablecloth, and everything must be served just exactly so or you get grumpy. Now, is not that true?"

"A man likes to see things in order in his own house," said Scribbler.

"Of course he does, and I try to keep things in order, but I defy any woman to maintain the degree of order you expect with four or five children in the house. Now, this article refers to just such unreasonable, fussy men as you are, and it is not one bit too severe even when it says that they are small spirited and lacking in true manliness. I do wish that you would read the article."

"I don't need to," replied Scribbler, sitting up to stretch and groan.

"I'd like to know why you do not need to read it, George Scribbler?"

"Because—well, the fact is, my dear, I wrote that article myself."—Denver Post.

"For Valor."

A little story that appeared not long ago in a Spanish comic paper is sent to us by correspondent to show how Spaniards thought of their navy before the present events. A Spanish admiral touching at some foreign port in the natural course of events calls on the governor of the local fort, and on the return call the governor sees the one little gun of the Spanish man-of-war run out to fire a return salute, but at the critical moment the Spanish admiral rushes up and throws the gun, carriage and all, into the sea.

"What!" exclaims the distinguished visitor. "Why do you throw your government's guns overboard?"

"Because," replies the admiral, "if the gun had gone off, it would have blown this whole ship to pieces! That means another decoration for me!"

"How's that?"

"For my courage in saving this ship from destruction."—London News.

Not a Written Line.

Excited Lady (at Atlantic City—Why isn't something done for that ship in distress? Why don't some of you—

Life Saver (hurriedly)—We have sent the crew a line to come ashore, mum.

Excited Lady—Of all things! Were they waiting for a formal invitation?—New York Weekly.

A Cause For Grief.

A Chinese of 40 years old, whose mother still flogged him daily, shed tears one day in the company of friends. "Why do you weep?" asked one. "Alas, things are not as they used to be!" he lamented. "The poor woman's arm grows feebler every day."—Household Words.

IN STELLAR DEEPS.

In stellar deeps the midnight silence broods;
Worn with the day, the earth low lying sleeps,
While thought invades the eternal solitudes,
The stellar deeps.

Fleets, from a port beyond the explorer's ken,
Majestic move, great argosies of light,
Up from the nether voids unknown of men,
And cross the night.

A pathway sown with thistle down of stars,
A pathway white, as if thereon had trod
One whose winged feet shed luster in their flight,
Mounting to God,

Bridges the waste from rolling sphere to sphere,
Spans the blue seas of silence, shore to shore,
An arch of triumph o'er the primal dark
Forever more.

I tremble as a child that finds a door
And with swift, curious hand throws open wide
Into a vast, unpeopled corridor,
Where shadows glide.

Immensity! Thy surges unconfined
Buffet the sense with strong, benumbing shocks,
Hurling the little wreckage of the mind
Upon the rocks!

O thought, return! The engulfing billows toss
Thy tiny cockleshell, their helpless prey!
O reason, halt! Thy chart and compass vain
To find the way!

One envoy more. I wait upon the strand,
And while my soul her awesome vigil keeps
Faith finds safe anchorage, in sight of land,
In stellar deeps.

—Emma Herrick Weed in Youth's Companion.

HER CAT IN HER POCKET.

Bismarck Travels In State Wherever His Mistress Goes.

A woman walked into the breakfast room of one of Chicago's swell hotels, dressed in traveling costume and carrying on her arm a cape of plaid cloth, which she hung over the chair next at table, disposing of it with some care, as if it might be of value.

Then she gave her attention to the menu and discussed a service of fruit while she waited for her order. She was roused from a pleasing study of her plate by a series of "Ohs!" and "Ahs!" and "What a darling!" and a hasty glance showed her a big white Angora cat seated gracefully on the vacant chair at her side.

"Oh, Bismarck, you dreadful cat!" she said, as the head waiter approached with a look in his eye that boded no good to the cat.

"I mus' put him out, madam," he said, with the assurance that goes with head waiters.

But his mistress clicked her fingers and the cat disappeared. Every eye was upon him, yet no one saw him go. The waiter looked on the chair and under it, but pussy had vanished like a dream.

"Find the cat—he is in the picture somewhere," remarked the owner of the pet, as she buttered her toast. But the cat did not come back, and it was not until the woman had finished her breakfast and was leaving the table, with her traveling cape thrown over her arm, that the mystery of the animal's disappearance was explained, and pussy's head was allowed to peep from a capacious inside pocket in that cape.

"He has traveled in that pocket from the Pacific coast, and this is the first time he has given away his hiding place," said his mistress. "He will not pur for fear of being found, but he is near his journey's end now and is getting tired. This cape is his exclusive property, and the pocket is his private car."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Dangers From Violent Exercise.

There is considerable diversity of opinion as to the safety with which women may indulge in violent exercise in view of possible injury. As regard the heart, there appears to be but one opinion—namely, that that organ, accustomed to a quiet life, may be dangerously and permanently crippled by the excessive strain in athletic sports. Experience in medical practice, says an eminent authority, teaches that the patient with a weak heart must be extremely cautious in his exercises, and the demonstration of a dilatation of the healthy heart under sudden, violent, exhausting effort which has been made was of a surprising nature. Many clinical observers in Germany and in this country have detected by percussion and observation of the changes in the heart beats that there is under strain and exertion considerable dilatation, which continues for a shorter or longer time after the exertion is over. Ocular proof of this has been afforded by the Roentgen rays. This shows not only the need of caution by those in good health, but more particularly so in the case of those who suffer from any weakness, constitutional or otherwise, in this organ.—New York Ledger.

A "Daisy."

"You are a daisy," is used by Dickens in "David Copperfield" in the sense of calling a person a daisy in the way to express admiration and at the same time to laugh at one's credulity. Steerforth says to young Copperfield: "David, my daisy, you are so innocent of the world. Let me call you my daisy, as it is so refreshing to find one in these corrupt days so innocent and unsophisticated. My dear Copperfield, the daisies of the field are not fresher than you."

A Successful Preacher.

An English bishop, as he was going about his diocese, asked the porter of a lunatic asylum how a chaplain whom he, the bishop, had lately appointed, was getting on.

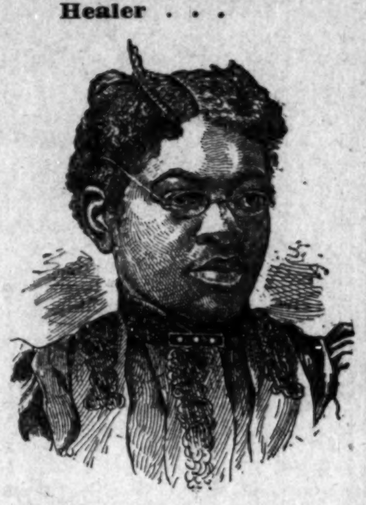
"Oh, my lord," said the man, "his preaching is most successful. The hidiots henjoys it partickler."

A London curate the other day received an astonishing answer to an inquiry after a parishioner's health. "Well, sir," said the parishioner, "sometimes I feels anyhow, sometimes I feels nohow and there be times when I feels as stiff as a himmidge."

Persons bitten by the tiger snake of Australia die almost instantly, there being no known antidote for the bite of this reptile.

Dr. Sadie F. Porter,

The Great Magnetic Healer . . .



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for any disease mentioned below and many others that my remedies and treatment will not cure. I cure all chronic diseases, no matter how long standing. Drs. Sadie F. Porter's Magic Nerve Tonic is purely a vegetable preparation, a guaranteed blood remedy. It purifies the blood and builds up the system. It cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Catarrh, Bilious Headache, Indigestion, Piles, Diseases of the Heart, Paralysis, Palpitation, Asthma, Gleet, Gonorrhoea. My remedy acts like magic in the cure of LaGrippe, also Female Weakness in its worst form. The Great Magic Liniment cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and other pains and stiff joints. My magic Hair Tonic has no equal in growing the hair quickly. It restores the color, preserves the root, cleanses the scalp. My Magic Hair Oil is an excellent toilet article for ladies and gentlemen. My Hair Tonic straightens the hair without the use of irons.

Prices: Blood Tonic, $1; Liniment, 50 cents; Hair Grower, 50; Mustache Grower, 25; Hair Oil, 25; Wash for Skin, 25; Mexican Indian, 10c a cake.

t Agents Wanted. Address with stamp or particulars.

DR. SADIE F PORTER,
813 Cedar St. Nashville, Tenn.

LOOK!! A SACRIFICE
: : : THE :
Hair Straigtener

IT TAKES OUT THE CURL.

$1.00, $1.00, $1.00, $1.00.

This instrument surpasses everything of its intent or purpose now before the public. Your hair will remain straight for months after using this most valuable need for the beautifying of your appearance.

Try our Electrodine Pomade a wonderful hair producing and scalp cleansing preparation. Thousands use it, and from the testimonials we receive would not be without it. It is scientifically compounded with the best ingredients and is highly perfumed with a very delicate and lasting odor. Price 50c per bottle; 3 bottles $1.25. Send sample of your hair and get it matched with a Genuine Creole Hair Braid. Prices: $1 00, $1.25 and $1.50. No goods sent C. O. D Agents wanted.

. . . . ADDRESS THE . . .

Hair Straightener Co.,
603 North California Street,
INDIANAPOLIS : : : : INDIANA

All druggists guarantee Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS to stop Headache. "One cent a dose."

This Fine Black BRILLIANTINE DRESS SKIRT $1.98

EXPRESS PREPAID

actually worth $4.00, but to introduce our New Ladies Tailoring Department we will make to order without extra cost this Beautiful Brocaded Brilliantine Dress Skirt on receipt of only $1.98 Latest model, shape and make, all lined with good quality percaline, fibre chamois interlining that keep the shape and gives skirt the fashionable hang. Give waist measure and length of skirt desired. Order at once, as this is a special offer. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Write for new illustrated catalogue.

PROGRESS TAILORING CO.,
DEPT. 14 , MEDINAH TEMPLE, CHICAGO.

LAND AND A LIVING

Home-Seekers' excursion tickets via the Queen & Crescent Route to all points south of Somerset, Ky., in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, North and South Carolina; all points on Q. & C. Route in Louisiana and to certain points in Georgia and Florida at about one fare the round trip from Cincinnati, on the first and third Tuesdays each month.

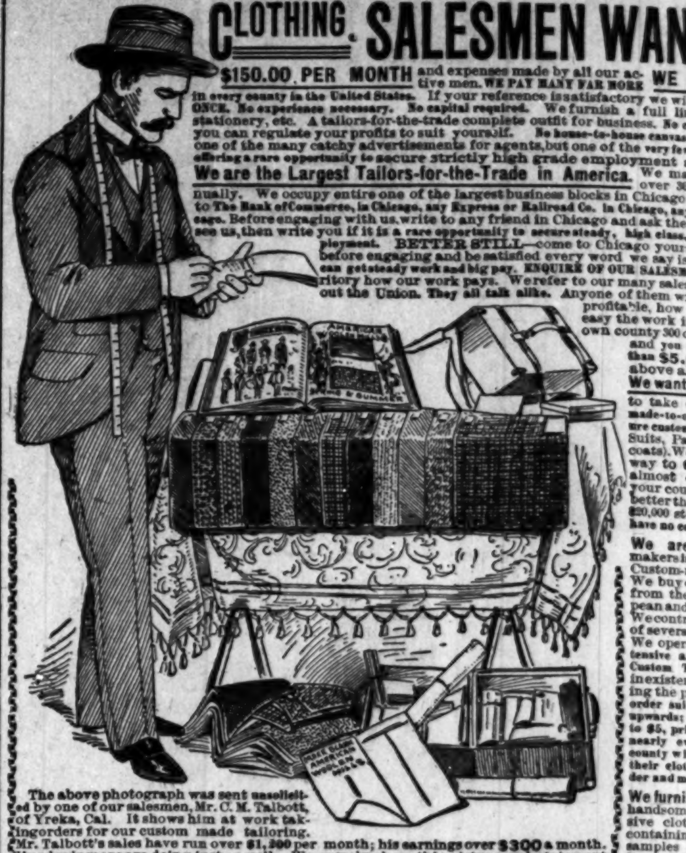
Stopovers allowed on going trip, in home-seekers' territory.

One-way settlers' tickets to southern points on same dates at half the usual rates.

Land $3.00 to $5.00 an acre. Good schools and churches. Write for maps and books to W. C. Rinearson, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Cincinnati, O

QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE

CLOTHING. SALESMEN WANTED.



$150.00 PER MONTH and expenses made by all our active men. WE PAY MANY FAR MORE WE WANT MEN in every county in the United States. If your reference is satisfactory we will start you AT ONCE. No experience necessary. No capital required. We furnish a full line of samples, stationery, etc. A tailors-for-the-trade complete outfit for business. No commission plan, you can regulate your profits to suit yourself. No house-to-house canvass. This is not one of the many catchy advertisements for agents, but one of the very few advertisements offering a rare opportunity to secure strictly high grade employment at BIG WAGES. We are the Largest Tailors-for-the-Trade in America. We make to measure over 300,000 suits annually. We occupy entire one of the largest business blocks in Chicago. We refer you to The Bank of Commerce, in Chicago, any Express or Railroad Co. in Chicago, any resident of Chicago. Before engaging with us, write to any friend in Chicago and ask them to come and see us, then write you if it is a rare opportunity to secure steady, high class, big paying employment. BETTER STILL—come to Chicago yourself and see us before engaging and be satisfied every word we say is true and you can get steady work and big pay. ENQUIRE OF OUR SALESMEN in your territory how our work pays. We refer to our many salesmen throughout the Union. They all talk alike. Anyone of them will tell you how profitable, how pleasant, how easy the work is. Work in your own county 300 days in the year and you can't make less than $5.00 every day above all expenses. We want to engage you to take orders for our made-to-order and measure custom tailoring (Men's Suits, Pants and Overcoats). We put you in the way to take orders from almost every man in your county, a business better than a store with $20,000 stock. With us you have no competition.

We are the Largest makers in America of fine Custom-made Clothing. We buy our cloth direct from the largest European and American mills. We control the product of several woolen mills. We operate the most extensive and economic Custom Tailoring plants in existence, thus reducing the price of made-to-order suits to $5.00 and upwards; pants from $1.50 to $5, prices so low that nearly everyone in your county will be glad to have their clothing made to order and measure.

The above photograph was sent unsolicited by one of our salesmen, Mr. C. M. Talbott, of Yreka, Cal. It shows him at work taking orders for our custom made tailoring. Mr. Talbott's sales have run over $1,200 per month; his earnings over $300 a month. Hundreds more are doing just as well. We merely show this picture and statement of his business as he chanced to send us this picture. YOU CAN DO THE SAME THING AT ONCE. OUR MEN HAVE NO COMPETITION.

We furnish you a large, handsome and expensive cloth bound book containing large cloth samples of our entire line of Suitings, Pants, etc., a book which costs us several dollars to get up, also Fashion Plate, Instruction book, Tape Measure, Business Cards, Stationery, Advertising Matter, your name on Rubber stamp, etc. We also furnish you a Salesman's Net Confidential Price List. The prices are left blank, under each description so you can fill in your own selling prices, arranging your profit to suit yourself. As soon as you have received your big sample book and general outfit and have read our book of instructions carefully and marked in your selling price, you are ready for business and can begin taking orders from everyone in your town. At your low prices, business men, farmers, laborers, and in fact everyone will order their suits made. You can take several orders every day at $2.00 to $5.00 profit on each order, for everyone will be astonished at your low prices.

You Require No Money. Just take the orders and send them to us, we will make the garments within 5 days and send direct to your customers by express C. O. D., subject to examination and approval, at your selling price, and collect your full selling price, and every week we will send you a check for all your profit, being the difference between our net confidential price to you and the price you sold at. You need collect no money, deliver no goods, simply go on taking orders, adding a liberal profit, and we deliver the goods, collect all the money and every week promptly send you, in one round check, your full profit for the week. Nearly all our good men get a check from us of at least $40.00 every week in the year.

THE OUTFIT IS FREE. We make no charge for the big book and complete outfit, but as each outfit costs us several dollars to get up, to protect ourselves against many who would impose on us by sending for the outfit with no intention of working, but merely out of idle curiosity, AS A GUARANTEE of good faith on the part of every applicant, we require you to fill out the blank lines below, giving the names of two parties as reference and further paying ONE DOLLAR and express charges for the outfit. The $1.00 you pay for outfit does not begin to pay the cost to us but insures us you mean business. We will refund your $1.00 as soon as your orders have amounted to $25.00, which amount you can take the first day you work.

☞ Fill out the following lines carefully, sign your name, cut out and send to us, and the outfit will be sent to you at once.

American Woolen Mills Co., Care of The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed please find $1.00 for which send me by express your Big Cloth Sample Book and Complete Salesmen's Outfit. It is understood and agreed that the One Dollar is to be refunded to me as soon as my sales have amounted to $25.00. If the outfit is not as represented and fully satisfactory, you are to refund the One Dollar when outfit is returned to you.

....
Sign your name on above line.
....
Name of Postoffice, County and State on above line.
Your age................Nationality......................
Married or Single..

....
....
On the above two lines give as reference the names of two men over 21 years of age who know you one year or longer

For any further particulars address your letter plainly to
American Woolen Mills Co., Care of The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

(To our readers: This firm is thoroughly reliable, this offer is bonafide, honorable and liberal and a grand opportunity for industrious men to get steady and profitable employment.—Editor.)

THE FREEMAN

ONE YEAR $1.00

The Great Madagascan Improved Hair Grower

leaves no bad effect behind after use. No danger of an injured scalp. Instead of weakening, it strengthens and nourishes the roots of the hair, thus insuring a rapid growth of a suit of hair—soft, pliable, glossy and beautiful.

The Great Madagascan Improved Hair Grower

is marvelous. One trial is sufficient, Nothing beginning to approach it in real efficacy in all the merits claimed of it. No lady or gentleman having use for such a remedy should be without it.

Buy the Best. Have the Best. Use the Best.

One bottle, $1.00; Three bottles, $2.50; Six bottles, $5.00. No goods sent C. O. D. Agents Wanted. Send for terms at once. Address:

THE HAIR CULTURIST CO.,
West Vermont St.
INDIANAPOLIS. - - - - - - INDIANA.

TO Chicago,
The West
And the Northwest

MONON ROUTE

Time Table in Effect Sept. 18.

3 DAILY TRAINS
LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS
7:00 A. M. 3:35 P. M. 12:55 Night
ARRIVE CHICAGO
12:00 Noon, 8:20 p. m. 7:20 a. m

Lv. Chicago 2:45 a. m. 11:50 a. m. 8:58 p. m.
Arr. Indianapolis 7:45 a. m. 4:37 p. m. 3:30 a. m.
Indianapolis Sleeper Returns on 2:45 a. m. train.

Shortest and Fastest Line.
Latest Equipment. Always up-to-Date

Ticket Offices: 2 West Washington Street
Union Station and Massachusetts Ave. Depot

GEO. W. HAYLER,
District Passenger Agent

NOT A SOAP
NOT A SOAP POWDER
PRICE 5 CENTS.
NINE O'CLOCK
RUB NO MORE!
USE HARD OR SOFT WATER.
WHEN THE HOUR HAND POINTS TO NINE
HAVE YOUR WASHING ON THE LINE.
TRADE MARK
WASHING-TEA
FOR CLOTHES WASHING, DISH WASHING, HOUSE CLEANING, HARD OR SOFT WATER.
FULL DIRECTIONS ON EVERY PACKAGE

$500.00 GUARANTEE.
ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.
Will not injure hands or fabric.
No Washboard needed, Can use hard water same as soft. Full Directions on every package. An 8-oz. package for 5 cts. or 6 for 25 cts.
Sold by retail grocers everywhere.

"When the Hour Hand Points to Nine, Have Your Washing on the Line."

Items of Interest.

When rainy days compel our girls
  Their dainty, stylish selves to house,
They sit with papers in their curls,
  And for employment knit their brows.

The Don stood on his sinking ship,
  The flames leaped 'round his head,
"Another sad but glorious day
  For proud old Spain," he said.

$1.00! Subscribe now! $1.00!

Savages, on the whole, live longer than civilized people.

Now is the time to subscribe for the Freeman; one year $1.00.

The huge guns of modern navies can be fired only about seventy-five times. After that they become worn out.

The new building of Marristown, Tenn., Normal College, Crary Hall, is a beautiful four-story stone and brick building, containing ten rooms. No school in the country has a better record than this. The moral atmosphere is such that in all these years no blot has come upon the fair name of any one of our hundreds of students.

Through the recommendation of Commissioner Wright, Dr. Daniel H. Williams has been appointed as a member of the surgical staff of the Cook county, Ill., hospital. The high standing which Dr. Williams occupies in the surgical world will no doubt be further enhanced by his work in this institution, thereby reflecting credit upon the entire race.

A Spaniard was born in Spain. His son, who was born in Cuba, is not a Spaniard, but a Cuban. If a Cuban should go to Madrid when he is two weeks old, and spend all his life in the palace, he would still be a Cuban, and not quite as good as a Spaniard, says the New York Times. If a Spaniard should go to Havana when he is two weeks old, and spend all his life in that city or upon a plantation, he would still be a Spaniard, and enjoy a distinction and social position which a Cuban can never attain. The sons and daughters of Spaniards are Cubans if they are born in Cuba; but the sons and grandsons and great grandsons of a Cuban must always be Cubans, no matter if they were born in Madrid and spend their whole lives in that city. No Cuban can ever become a Spaniard, no matter what happens to him, and from the Spanish point of view he is a degenerate.

It seems incredible that so small and harmless an animal as a mouse is able to frighten an elephant almost out of his senses one little mouse in the hay on which they are feeding will stampede an entire herd. In their native land there are little animals known as chacanas, which feed on a small sour ebrry of which elephants are very fond. They live in settlements, something after the manner of prairie dogs, under the berry bushes. When feeding, the elephants trample the little towns, and the chacanas, in their fright, run up the tubes of the elephants' trunks. Their long, sharp claws catch in the flesh and they cannot be ejected. The more violently the monster blows through its coiled trunk the more firmly the hooked claws of the little animal become imbedded in the flesh. Inflammation and death are the result. In captivity the elephants think they are in danger of the deadly chacanas when they see a mouse.

Newsy Dots.

Pulaski, Tenn., Special.—The closing of the public school was witnessed by several hundred people. The faculty deserve great credit. The exercises were held from 11 a. m. to 1 o'clock. * * Prof. Wm. Meridith Lewis Meandish who teaches an independent school gave an exihibition Wednesday night, the 15th. Prayer by Rev. A. H. Horney. The exercises were good indeed. Some of the best whites in town attended both exhibitions and gave them much praise. * * Miss Perkins has her mother here. Miss Perkins resides in Greenville, Ky. * * Prof. Hill's sister is here visiting his family.

Notes of Interest-

Belmont, Mo., Special.—Farmers are progressing nicely with their work. John Shaw has 50 acres of corn planted and up. * * Little Leander, the six-year-old daughter of Jas. Chandler, of Wolf Island, is quite ill. * * Al Pettigrew died the 29th, after a long illness. * * Miss C. T. Tillman Festus, Mo., is in the city, visiting relatives. * * Mrs. Emily Raiden, of visited her sister, Mrs. J. Thompson. She was accompanied by Mrs. A. Smith, of Columbus, Ky. * * R. B. Lee will teach the school here.

Hawaii, it is evident, will be annexed. It is very probable that the present war has shown a necessity for such action which peaceful times could never have demonstrated. "All is well that ends well. Hurrah! for the United States and United Islands of America!"

IN TERROR OF THE VESUVIUS

Spaniards Fear the Cruiser Which Silently Drops Shells In Their Forts.

Operations at Santiago have developed the success of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. All doubts about the efficacy of her guns have been settled by the brilliant work of the last few nights. As the identity of the Vesuvius is well known to the enemy during the day, she holds a position on one side, screened by and under cover of the flagship. The three big gun tubes rising diagonally from her deck are covered by a square black canvas.

At night she slips down through the fleet to within a few hundred yards of Morro battery, fires a few shells and then quietly withdraws without the enemy having found her location. This operation has been repeated for five nights. She fires three shells on each trip. There is no flash, no smoke or noise emitted from those terrible engines of destruction, and the first intimation the Spaniards have of danger is the terrific explosion of 250 pounds of dynamite dangerously close. While it is probable that no great material damage has been done to the forts, the moral effect of these nightly visits is very great. The other night at 10 o'clock the Vesuvius again glided through the darkness to a position 500 yards from the batteries east of Morro. The first shell exploded made a great hit. It was magnificent and imposing and must have terrorized the Spanish camp. The shell struck squarely in front of the sand batteries, knocking down great masses of debris. Stone and other objects flying in the air were plainly discernible from the fleet through the aid of glasses. For more than 250 yards there seemed to be a lake of flames.

For one hour a cloud hung over Morro. A gunboat threw a searchlight on the scene. Strangely enough, Morro did not show a sign of activity, but several shells came whistling from the other batteries. The officers are elated over the success of the Vesuvius. They expect to accomplish much in the future. The officers are anxious to try her against Morro Fortress, which presents a fine mark. Admiral Sampson refuses permission, as Hobson is supposed to be confined there. If this could be proved untrue, Morro Castle would long since have been reduced to a pile of rubbish.—New York Herald.

NO COLONIES FOR AMERICA.

Justice David J. Brewer Says Uncle Sam Cannot Handle Remote Islands.

In the course of an interesting conversation Justice David J. Brewer of the supreme court recently made the following remarks on the future of the United States:

"I do not believe in a large army or navy," said he. "Large military establishments tend toward a military spirit, which would in the end be ruinous to our country. I am old fashioned enough to feel that Washington's advice is safe for us to follow today. Our republic is not constituted for successful management of colonies. Our country is large enough for the expansion of our own population for many years to come, and if in the course of war we gain possession of islands far removed from our continent we should consider placing those islands in the possession of European nations who are qualified by long experience to manage colonies.

"I believe that in war we are invincible. We move slowly. It requires time to put the machinery in motion, but once under way the United States could overcome either France, Germany or any of the European countries. Our resources are illimitable, and they have hardly been opened. No country of the world has such advantages. Think, too, of the millions of intelligent young men and women who are coming upon the stage and the mighty energies which are being brought into play for the advancement of civilization." — Rocky Mountain News.

TEST OF PATRIOTISM.

How a Maysville Boy Is to Prove His Worth as a Soldier.

Following is a copy of a letter a Maysville (Ky.) parent has caused to be circulated and which is to determine whether or not his son will be one of Uncle Sam's soldiers:

MAYSVILLE, Ky., June 21.

To Any Regular United States Recruiting Officer:

Frank Abbott Wormald, a minor, is given permission to enlist in the service of the United States army under the following conditions:

First, to be equipped with United States rifle and 60 rounds of ammunition, army shoes, knapsack and canteen, army overcoat and blanket, haversack with three days' cooked rations of fried bacon and hard tack and to eat no other food and to march afoot to Flemingsburg and return in 24 hours, carrying said arms and accouterments, to sleep on the ground if fatigued, with blanket for shelter. By way of diversity and for his health it would be well to have him double quick on the last half mile returning to camp. If after this soldierly exercise he wishes to enlist for the war, he has my unqualified consent, and "God be with him till we meet again!" WILLIAM WORMALD.

—Maysville (Ky.) Bulletin.

A Dewey Experience.

A correspondent of the Washington Star tells this story: "My daughter, who teaches in a mission Sunday school, tells me of a Dewey experience she had with a youngster making his first appearance. She had put him through half an hour or more of instruction in the rudimentary principles, for he was entirely lacking in information on that point, and to test him was reviewing her work with him. 'Now,' she said, 'tell me again who made the world and all that is in it?' 'God did,' replied the boy, with commendable promptitude. 'God can do everything, can't he?' she asked again. The boy hesitated a moment. 'I don't believe he could lick Dewey,' he answered at last, and his teacher sat silent between her religion and her patriotism. It wasn't her time to say anything, if she didn't want to lose that boy forever, and she had wit enough to let it go at that."

NEW CUBAN PROJECTS

COLONEL CISNEROS PLANNING FOR INVESTMENTS AFTER THE WAR.

Wealthy Congressmen Known to Be Interested In His Railroad Scheme—He Will Probably Be Cuba's First Postmaster General.

Colonel Francisco Javier Cisneros, a wealthy Cuban civil engineer, well known in the United States and South and Central America, is in Washington enlisting the support of a number of capitalists for several projects which will be undertaken in Cuba at the close of the war.

Colonel Cisneros spent a couple of days recently in company with Senor Quesada of the Cuban legation and Lieutenant J. F. Artiga in visiting the post-office department and inspecting the methods employed in the United States postal service. They were taken through the various divisions and acquired a general idea of the workings of the office. Considerable time was also spent in conference with the local officials of the Western Union Telegraph company for the purpose of gathering information which will be useful in establishing a telegraphic system in Cuba when peace has been established on the island.

The postal and telegraphic systems in Cuba have been anything but efficient during the Spanish regime, and since the outbreak of the revolution both have been almost entirely abandoned. The insurgents have cut and destroyed the few telegraph wires and poles and rendered the transmission of mail by the Spanish government a thing practically impossible. Only in the eastern portion of the island is there a semblance of service, which is maintained by the Cuban republic. It is the purpose of Colonel Cisneros to so familiarize himself with the methods employed in these two systems in the United States that at the close of the war he will be able to undertake the establishment of similar institutions in Cuba.

At present there is no official in the Cuban cabinet corresponding to a postmaster general, for the reason that there is no postal system, although the constitution of the republic provides for such an officer. Colonel Cisneros will probably be the man to fill that portfolio in the first peace cabinet of Cuba after the close of the war, and it is for this reason that he is now inspecting the department at Washington. He will also have the supervision of a telegraphic system, which he already has the capital pledged to construct as soon as the Spaniards have evacuated the island.

Colonel Cisneros also has plans for the construction of a Cuban central railroad, to extend through the island from east to west, connecting Havana and all the principal cities and towns on the island. This project will cost many millions of dollars, and Colonel Cisneros has been in the United States for several weeks conferring with large capitalists concerning the organization of a company to begin the work as soon as peace is declared. Several wealthy congressmen are known to be interested in the formation of such a company, and Colonel Cisneros has conferred with them, and the matter has been quietly considered.

Colonel Cisneros is a native Cuban and was educated in Havana, Paris and Boston. He has been consulting engineer for a large English syndicate which built a railroad in Colombia and has conducted a large number of engineering projects in South and Central America. He received his rank while fighting in the Ten Years' war. He has made a large fortune in engineering and expended more than half of it, several hundred thousand dollars, in the support of the present revolution in Cuba. He believes that Spain will sue for peace at the fall of Havana, and that American capital will readily be invested with assurance of large returns in Cuba.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Salaries In the Navy.

Salaries of United States navy officers are as follows: Admiral, $13,000; vice admiral, $9,000; rear admiral, $6,000; commodore, $5,000; captain, $4,500; commander, $3,500; lieutenant commander, $2,800; lieutenant, $2,400; master, $1,800; ensign, $1,200; midshipman, $1,000; cadet midshipman, $500; chief engineer, $4,400; fleet surgeon, fleet paymaster and fleet engineer $4,400 each; surgeon and paymaster, $2,800 each; chaplain, $2,500.—New York Journal.

Fill the Box That Goes to Tampa.

'Way down south in the land of cotton,
Show the boys they're not forgotten!
    Fill away—
    Fill away!
Fill the box that goes to Tampa!

Get out your dimes and get your nickels,
Soldier lads are fond of pickles.
    Fill away—
    Fill away!
Fill the box that goes to Tampa!

Fourth of July'll be hot this summer.
Make that menu card a hummer.
    Fill away—
    Fill away!
Fill the box that goes to Tampa!

Army dinners seldom vary;
Doughnuts' scarce in the commissary.
    Fill away—
    Fill away!
Fill the box that goes to Tampa!

Appetites there—boys can't detach 'em;
Chickens scarce, and it's hard to catch 'em.
    Fill away—
    Fill away!
Fill the box that goes to Tampa!

Pork and beans would be delicious
If they hadn't tasted other dishes.
    Fill away—
    Fill away!
Fill the box that goes to Tampa!

Army food is quite good looking,
Still they long for mother's cooking.
    Fill away—
    Fill away!
Fill the box that goes to Tampa!

With all the earth's good things address 'em;
Nothing too good for the boys—God bless 'em!
    Fill away—
    Fill away!
Fill the box that goes to Tampa!

—Hobart in Baltimore News.

SUMMER HAVENS.

Attractive Resorts for Rest and Recreation Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by Passenger and Ticket Agents of the Pennsylvania Lines. It includes descriptions of leading places of summer sojourn along the Ocean, in the Mountains of the East, and in the Lake Region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania Route. For a copy please apply to nearest Pennsylvania Lines Ticket Agent, or address your request to W. W RICHARDSON, District Passenger Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.

REDUCED FARES

to various points via Pennsylvania Line. Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the Order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

TO DALLAS TEX.,—June 11 and 12, account meeting of Nobles of Mystic Shrine. Return limit June 28.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address W. W. Richardson, D. P. A., Indianapolis, Ind.

Beautiful Winona

a delightful summer haven. Winona Lake, Indiana, (formerly Eagle Lake) is an attractive haven on the Pennsylvania Lines near Warsaw, Indiana As the site of Winona Assembly and Summer School, this resort has grown into popular favor very rapidly. Improvements made on the two hundred acres of romantic woodland which stretches nearly two miles along the eastern shore of Winona Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, inclnde all the comforts and conveniences for a highly enjoyable sojourn. Ample facilities are at hand for satisfactory entertainment at reasonable rates at the comodious hotel which adjoins the railway station at the entrance to the grounds, in cosy cottages, or in tents as may be preferred.

Persons who may desire to combine devotion entertainment and instruction with rest and recreation will find Winona Lake the ideal spot for invigorating both mind and body by instructive entertainment and study and health-giving recreation. The educational work of the Summer School is in charge of well known instructors. The college halls are equipped with all required paraphernalia; the large auditorium in which the Assembly meets, and in which prominent lecturers are heard during the season has a seating capacity of over 3,000. An ampitheatre, race track and other facilities for athletic pastimes are provided. The fishing bathing and boating are fine, the large fleet of boats being the best.

The season of 1898 will open May 15. Commencing on that date excursion tickets with fifteen day limit will be on sale via Pennsylvania Lines. They may be obtained during May, June, July and August. The sale of eason excursion tickets will begin June 1, and continue daily until September 30. Season excursion tickets will be good returning until October 31.

Full information about the attractions at Beautiful Winona," its Assembly and Summer School, etc., will be cheerfully furnished all who address Mr. Sol C. Dickey, Secretary, Winona Lake, Ind. Inquiries about excursion rates, time of trains, etc., should be addressed to Passenger and Ticket Agents of the Pennsylvania Lines, or to F. VAN DUSEN, Cheif

Ladies' Regulating Tablets

Safe and reliable. Never fails. $1.00 by mail,

MRS. DR. LAROCHE,
CONGERS, N. Y.

BUSINESS MEDIUM.

MRS. MARTH, the world renowned and highly celebrated business and test MEDIUM, reveals everything. No imposition. Can be consulted on all affairs of Life, Business, Love and Marriage a specialty. Every mystery revealed, also of absent, deceased and living friends. Removes all troubles and estrangements, challenges any Medium who can exceed her in her startling revelation of the past, present and future event in one's life. Remember, she will not, for any price, flatter you; you may rest assured you will gain facts without nonsense. She can be consulted on all affairs of Life, Love, Courtship, Marriage, Friends, etc., with description of future companion. She is very accurate in describing missing friends, enemies, etc. Her advice upon sickness, change in business, journeys, lawsuits, contested wills, divorce and speculation is valuable and reliable. She reads your destiny—good or bad; she withholds nothing.

MRS. MARTH tells your entire life—past, present and future—in a DEAD TRANCE, has the power of any two mediums you ever met. In tests she tells your mother's full name before marriage, the names of all your family, their ages and description, the name and business of your future husband, the name of your next, if you are to have one, the name of the young man who now calls on you, the name of your future husband, and the day, month and year of your marriage—how many children you have or will have—whether you are married or single; whether your present sweetheart will be true to you and if he will marry you; if you have no sweetheart, she will tell you when you will have, and his name, business and date of acquaintance. ALL YOUR FUTURE will be told in an honest, clear, plain manner and in a dead trance. Mothers should know the success of their husbands and children, young ladies should know everything about their sweethearts or intended husbands. Do not keep company, marry or go into business until you know all, do not let silly religious scruples prevent your consulting.

Madame is the only one in the world who can tell you the FULL NAME of your future husband, with age and date of marriage, tells you whether the one you love is true or false.

There are some persons who believe that there is no truth to be gained from consulting a Medium, but such beliefs are contrary to the truth. It is only from the lack of discrimination that such a conclusion can be reached. It is not everyone who placards himself or herself as a Medium that can stand a test of what he or she claims. And a person of any enquiring mind may ask the reason why. It is simply that these advisers do not take the trouble to study human nature. They do not spend their thoughts for a moment with acquiring the art of phrenology and kindred branches that will have a tendency to make the pathway to the road of the business clear and devoid of obstacles.

It is an undeniable fact that persons will come for advice—in full knowledge of what they want to know, and yet as soon as the confront a Medium they try their utmost endeavor to dispel from their minds what they know so as to hear if it will be rehearsed by the Medium. To get the secret out of a person by "pumping," in no few cases, is the art used by many unprincipaled Mediums, but to take hold of the hand and gain control of the mind thereby, is a matter of impossibility to most of them. And yet this can be done, and by consulting MRS. MARTH this seeming mystery becomes a realization.

This subject has received no little attention by eminent men and even college professors. So it proves conclusively that although there are infringers in our midst with "oily tongues," perhaps, the gates of wisdom have not been closed to the entire profession.

It takes a great deal of study to become an accomplished Medium, and by a continuous and untiring effort, the key to the well of apparently unfathomable mysteries have been procured by MRS. MARTH for the benefit of humanity. By letter, advice $1.00. Hours from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. All letters must contain stamps for answers.

MRS. M. B. MARTH,
202 West 31st St.,
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Mention The Freeman.

The Freeman Praised.

January, 1898.—Editor The Freeman: Enclosed find pay for this year's subscription to Freeman. So old and reliable acquaintance, so unswerving an advocate of the rights of the Afro-American cannot be easily dispensed with. Yours,

D. A. Straker, Detroit, Mich.

Editor The Freeman:—I am confident that The Freeman excels all other journals published by colored Americans. It is a great national paper and ought to be read by every colored man and woman everywhere. Faithfully yours, Moses Dickson, St. Louis, Mo.

Editor Freeman:

I very much admire the position you have taken as regards the duty of the Negroes of this country in the present Spanish-American war. I mail you a copy of the leading daily of this city, which contains an article on this matter, the first mention or reference that has appeared in it since the war began. I wanted to see the Negro go on record in this daily. Yours

J. W. SCOTT.
Douglass School, Huntington W. Va.

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for 30 days in your own home and save $10 to $25. No money in advance.
$60 Kenwood Machine for $23.00
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6 Trains every weekday. Parlor Chairs and Cafe Cars on Day Trains.

DAYTON LINE

5 Trains every weekday to Dayton.

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Via B. & O. Railway.

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2 trains every weekday to Toledo.
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Leave Indianapolis,	Arrive at Terre Haute,	Arrive St. Louis
No. 15, 7:20 a. m.	10:05 a. m.	
No. 5, 8:10 a. m.	10:15 a. m.	8:15 p. m
No. 21, 12:40 noon,	2:35 p. m.	7:12 p. m
No. 11, 7:00 p. m.	9:04 p. m.	1:45 a. m
No. 7, 11:20 p. m.	1:30 a. m.	7:00
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DAILY.

No. 15, daily 7:20 a. m. for Terre Haute.
No. 8, Ex. Sunday 4:00 p. m. for Terre Haute.

All trains carry first-class coaches. 12:40 Noon train has Parlor and Dining Cars for St. Louis. 11:20 p. m. train has local Sleeping Cars starting from Indianapolis for St. Louis and Evansville, open every night at 8:30. All trains enter the Union Passenger Station at Terre Haute and St. Louis.

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BEFORE AND AFTER TREATMENT.

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This wonderful hair pomade is the only safe preparation in the world that makes kinky hair straight as shown above. It renders the hair soft, pliable and silky, and by nourishing the roots imparts new life and vigor. Elegantly perfumed. Ozonized Ox Marrow is manufactured only by The Ozonized Ox Marrow Co. (formerly Buck & Rayner). Their reputation is a guarantee that it is perfectly pure and harmless. Beware of imitations. Get the genuine as it never fails. A toilet necessity for ladies and gentlemen. Thousands who have used our original Ozonized Ox Marrow testify to its superior merits. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all dealers in first-class toilet goods, or we will send you, express paid, 3 bottles for $1.40 or 6 for $2.50. Always inclose a post-office money order, as we do not send goods C. O. D. Write your address and name plainly. Address

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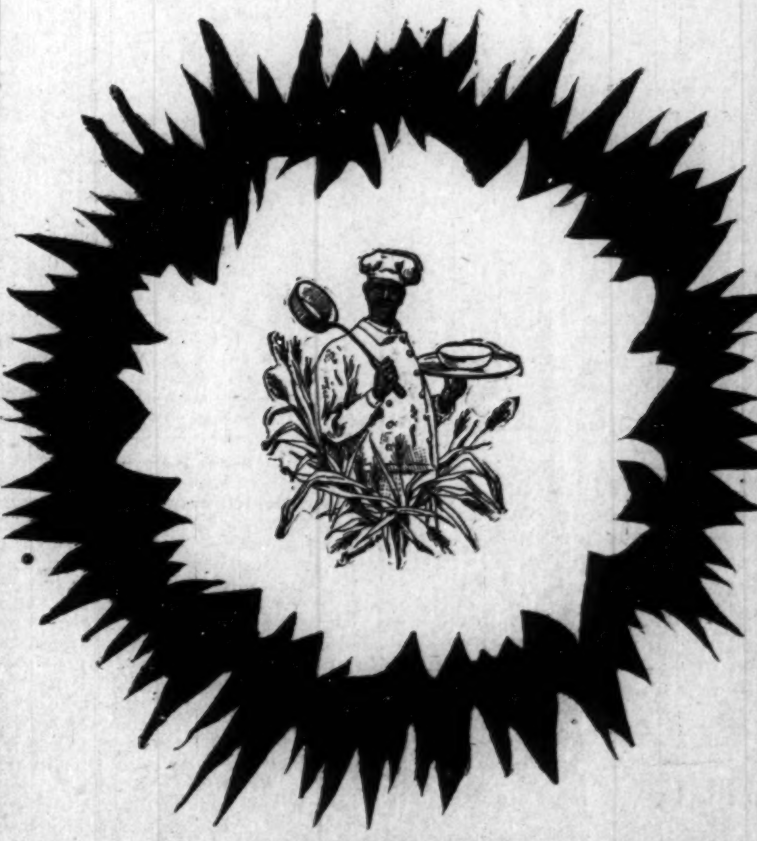

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Ask your grocer for it or send to us for sample.

For sale by—Frank E. Janes, 107-113 N. Delaware street.

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Many summer materials have suffered a reduction in price. Buying now whether by mail or at our counters, will be sure to save you money. Refer your next dress want to us and see. We send samples anywhere.

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Sole Agents for IMPROVED STANDARD PATTERNS.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.

A. R. Moss Sundayed in Peru.

Mr. Paul Floyd is in Richmond, Ind.

Nicholson's sample room, 222 Indiana avenue.

Mrs. Wm. Brady, of W. Vermont street, is ill.

Mrs. Barnes, of Louisville, is visiting friends in the city.

Mr. Harry Jones has gone into the express and moving business.

Mr. Joseph Washington is the guest of Miss Lucy Smith in Shelbyville.

Mr. Nelson Caldwell has returned from a visit to relatives in Louisville.

Mr. J. J. Cranshaw, of 906 W. Twenty-fourth street, is confined to his room.

Allen Strickland, who was recently injured by falling off a ladder, is convalescing.

Mr. B. McKinney Ward will leave soon for Kansas City in the interest of The Freeman.

Misses Francis and Forrester have opened the Home Cooking Cafe at 220 Indiana avenue.

Miss Clara E. Judah, of Richmond, Va., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Williams.

Nicholson's sample room, 222 Indiana avenue.

Benj. W. Dickerson, of 974 Superior street, was arrested last Tuesday on the charge of petit larceny.

$1.00! $1.00! $1.00! $1.00! Don't miss this opportunity to get the best for the cheapest.

Misses Emma and Nora Roberts, of Kokomo, are the guests of Miss Kate Mann, of Elizabeth street.

Mr. Wm. Breedlove, who has been visiting the large cities in the east, returned home last Tuesday.

Messrs. Jeff Porter and Wm. Dickson, Jr., gave a select picnic at Hammond's Grove last Wednesday.

The Sunday School conventions of the Indiana conference were held in Logansport and Kokomo this week.

Mrs. Chas. Bass and son Carl, of Sullivan, Ind., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. N. Curry, of Fayette street.

Mrs. Remus Moore and Miss Mary Palmer have returned from a very pleasant sojourn to friends in Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Richardson, of W. St. Clair street, entertained Dr. Luckett, of Louisville, at dinner last Monday afternoon.

Rev. C. M. Williams, D. D., the well known evangelist, of Des Moines, Iowa, left for his home last Thursday, after a short stay in our city.

Mrs. Nora Beard entertained last Thursday afternoon at her residence, 512 W. Twelfth street, in honor of Mrs. Sybil White, of Terre Haute.

Mr. and Mrs. Elwood C. Knox were in Louisville, Ky., this week attending the wedding of Miss Amanda Thomas to Benjamin Johnson, of Salisbury, N. C.

Elijah Moten, of Cartersville, Va., who was trying to steal a ride on a Vandalia freight train, had a leg cut off last Tuesday. He is at the City Hospital.

The Union Methodist picnic at Zion Park last Thursday was the largest of the season. It was given by Bethel, Allen Chapel, Jones' Tabernacle and Simpson Chapel.

John Lawrence and Henry Ost had a misundertsanding in West Indianapolis last Tuesday evening. Ost was in the company of Lawrence's wife. Both men succeeded in getting arrested.

The excursion to Lake Manitou last Sunday, given under the auspices of Marion Lodge, No. 5, and Pride of West Lodge, No. 2, Knights of Pythias, was a decided success. Ten carloads of excursionists took advantage of the low rates.

Rev. Luckett, D. D., a very eloquent divine, of Louisville, Ky., occupied the pulpit at Simpson's Chapel last Sunday and Monday evenings. Quite a large audience listened to both sermons, which were instructive, eloquent and inspiring.

Mrs. Lucy Steele, of Agnes street, the estimable mother of Miss Tena Steele, died last Monday. Her funeral obsequies occurred last Wednesday under the auspices of the Independent Daughters of Honor, of which she was a member.

Wm. H. White, colored, of the Tenth Cavalry, and of this city, was one of the first to fall before Santiago.

The colored companies with their full quota of men have been mustered in. Captains Porter and Buckner feel proud of their work, speaking in the highest terms of their men. Lieut. J. H. Thomas will accompany Capt. Porter.

The Launfal Circle of King's Daughters wish to thank the patrons of "My Lord in Livery" (an Alpha Home benefit) given June 14, at Bethel Church. The net proceeds of the entertainment are $46.15. The circle will begin immediately to furnish the reception room of the Home.

H. L. Sander's grand opening of his new store last Saturday at 206 Indiana avenue and 108 W. Ohio street, was a grand success. Everyone expressed themselves as being very much pleased with the new store and the polite and courteous attention they received of Mr. Sanders and his lady assistants. A bouquet of sweet peas was presented to everyone on entering the store, and 2,000 were given away. Music afternoon and evening.

The two colored companies which will go to war from this state wil be the first to report to Camp Mount. Captains Buckner and Porter have completed their staff of officers, and all were mustered into the service this week by the army examining surgeon. Captain Porter has appointed Jas. H. Thomas as First Lieutenant and Jas. Powell as Second Lieutenant, while Captain Buckner has commissioned John Edlin as First Lieutenant, and Wm. H. Best as Second Lieutenant. The companies will present a fine appearance and the state and the government will have much reason to feel proud of them.

Nicholson's sample room, 222 Indiana avenue.

4th of July Excursion via Pennsylvania and Vandalia Lines.

July 2d, 3d and 4th excursion tickets, at one fare for the round trip will be sold on account 4th July festivities via Pennsylvania lines; return coupons good until Tuesday, July 5th, inclusive.

TO NEW YORK.

Quicker Time via Pennsylvania Lines.

Under schedule taking effect Sunday, June 26th, the time to New York over the Pennsylvania lines will be quickened. Train No. 20, the solid vestibule train which goes through to New York without change for either sleeping car or coach passengers, arrives Twenty-third street station, New York City, about one hour earlier than under the old schedule. The through time of this daily train is as follows under the new arrangement: Leaves Chicago 10:30 a. m., Indianapolis 2:30 p. m., Cincinnati 4:20 p. m., Dayton, 5:35 p. m., Columbus 7:50 p. m., arrives Pittsburg 1:40 a. m., central time; arrives Harrisburg 9:10 a. m., Baltimore 11:55 a. m., Washington, 1:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:52 a. m., Twenty-third street station, New York, 2:35 p. m., eastern time.

The time of Train No. 6 has also been quickened. Under the new schedule that train leaves Indianapolis 5:50 a. m., Cincinnati 8:15 a. m., Columbus 11:45 a. m., arrives Pittsburg 5:40 p. m., central time; arrives Harrisburg 2:00 a. m., arrives Baltimore 6:25 a. m., arrives Washington 7:40 a. m., arrives Philadelphia 4:50 a. m., arrives Twenty-third street station, New YorkCity, 7:45 a. m., eastern time. No. 6 has sleeping cars through to New York without change.

Interesting Notes

Chattanooga, Tenn., Special.—A un-Schools of the leading churches was held last Thursday at East Lake Park. They went out on electric cars. * Mr. Geo. Braham, of Chambersburg, Pa., led Miss Daisy Lownds to the altar at the Presbyterian Church last Wednesday. Miss Lownds is one of Chattanooga's best girls. The couple left on the 10 o'clock train. Rev. C. H. Trusty, pastor, tied the knot. * * A beautiful tamborine drill was given last Friday night at the Congregational Church. A neat sum was realized. * * Rev. Mr. Abbington, recent graduate of Gammon Theological School, filled the pulpit at Warren Chapel last Sunday night in the absence of the pastor, who was attending the commencement at Wilberforce. * * Rev. B. F. Yates, of South Chattanooga A. M. E. Church, died on the 23d at his home on William street. His funeral was held at Warren Chapel. Rev. A. W. Thorn, Presiding Elder, preached the sermon. Revs. Dr. T. W. Haigher, Dr. J. A. Jones and J. Jenkins assisted. * * The annual sermon of the Masons was preached at Warren Chapel, A. M. E. Church on the 26th at 3 p. m. * * Mrs. Annie L. Pullus is visiting friends in Memphis and Nashville. * * Miss Roberta Hall and Miss Julia Tribble are visiting down in Georgia. * * Mr. Chas. Alexander, of the A. and M. College, at Normal, Ala., passed through the city last week, en route to the East. He spent several hours in company with Dr. A. J. Love and Rev. J. A. Jones. * * Rev. J. A. Jones has returned from a trip to Wilberforce, and seems much pleased with his visit. He spent last Sabbath in Cincinnati, with Dr. J. M. Townsend, of Allen Temple.

Brief Mention.

Dermott, Ark., Special.—Chicot County Normal opened June 6th, with Prof. R. N. Davis instructor and Miss Annie Airington, secretary. To date the enrollment has reached 63 teachers. * * Much interest is being manifested in the various exercises. These institutions are unsurpassed as training schools for inexperienced teachers. Both the methods and the principles underlying same are presented as they are given by the great leaders in pedagogy. The course of study covers the regular English branches, with psychology, pedagogy, civics and current events. Literary exercises are held once per week, in which the public take considerable interest. The teaching ability of the average teacher is 50 per cent. greater than it was eight years ago. This increased efficiency can be attributed to no other source than our summer normals, which are entrenched in the affections of every lover of education in our state. Prof. Davis is a Christian gentleman. He labors incessantly to make the school both profitable and pleasurable to the members of same. The work that our colleges and high schools have accomplished in the training of the race is quite evident in these gatherings. The following colleges and high schools are represented: Arkansas State Normal, Baptist College, Little Rock; Philander Smith, Little Rock High School, Rust University, Fisk, Rogers Williams College, Strait University, Tougaloo University, Alcorn College and Richard Allen Seminary. These institutions, with our growing common schools, are destined to revolutionize the industrial phases of Southern life in a few more decades.

Notes of Interest.

St. Louis, Mo., Special.—A mass meeting of colored citizens was held at Zion A. M. E. Church, 2625 Morgan street, to debate "As to whether we should support the organization of an immune regiment." The meeting was organized by selecting the following officers: F. F. Scott, President; Dr. D. W. Scott, Geo. W. Boldew, and Rev. Moses Dickson, Vice Presidents; J. D. Russell, Secretary; and A. W. Lloyd, C. Clark and J. M. H. Dorsey, Assistant Secretaries, and Alvin Curtis, Treasurer. F. F. Scott was elected the leader to call a meeting at any time to discuss the issue. The following addressed the meeting: Prof. O. M. Woods, Rev. Moses Dickson, Attorney W. M. Farmer, Rev. C. W. Preston. On motion the following committee was appointed on resolutions: Dr. W. P. Curtis, Dr. D. W. Scott, Prof. O. M. Woods. The following resolutions were adopted: Whereas, The loyalty and patriotism of the Negro has been questioned in the present crisis, and, where as, he has been reluctant to enlist because of what he deems unjust conditions, therefore, be it resolved, that we have the fullest confidence in the administration. Further, that we condemn the enlistment of Negroes in the immune regiment under white officers, and appeal for fair and just conditions, such as the formation of regiments of Negroes to be officered entirely by colored men; and when such conditions exist we recommend the enlistment of every able bodied Negro man in this city. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to present this matter to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Congressmen and all others interested. Signed: O. M. Woods, W. P. Curtis and D. W. Scott, committee. The following was appointed to present the resolutions to President McKinley: Prof. O. M. Woods, Dr. D. W. Scott, Rev. C. W. Preston, Dr. W. P. Curtis and Attorney W. M. Farmer. On motion the meeting adjourned to meet Wednesday night, June 29th, at 8 o'clock at St. Paul's Church, Twenty-eighth and Chestnut. F. F. Scott, President; J. D. Russell, Secretary.

Personal Mention.

Memphis, Tenn., Special.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Speatlands's child is quite sick. * * Prof. J. R. Henry, of Chattanooga, was the guest of Prof. Gordon last week. * * Rev. Nelson McGovack, of Nashville, was in the city last week. * * Jas. Parker has been quite sick. * * B. Jones was painfully injured by being thrown from an ice wagon. He was run over. * * Prof. and Mrs. W. S. Thompson, J. H. Adams and wife, L. H. Rogan, of Nashville, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Daniels. * * Mr. L. Perryman and H. D. Alexander visited O. S. Lewis. * * On the 20th the Masonic fraternity held its 28th session with G. M., W. S. Thompson in the chair. The session was an interesting one as well as beneficial.

A Batch of Information.

Winchester, Tenn., Special.—Sunday was union meeting day at the P. B. Church. Revs. Smith and Bedford preached to large congregations. * * A pleasant party was entertained Tuesday night at Miss Lulu C. Mann's in honor of Rev. A. M. Bedford, of Nashville. * * Rev. R. G. Hogg and Mrs. Jamison are attending the S. S. convention at Bellbuckle. * * An entertainment was given by the Household of Ruth last Saturday. * * Subscribe for The Freeman.

Briefs—Church Notes.

Muncie, Ind., Special.—Rev. White was out of the city Sunday. * * Dr. Whittaker spent Sunday at the Queen City. * * The Masons had their annual sermon preached at A. M. E. Church Sundayafter noon. The church was profusely decorated and a fair crowd turned out to listen to the address and sermon. * * The Masons were escorted to and from the church by the Eagle band. * * Misses Mattie Clenny, Hattie Rollins, Miss Hettie Stokes and father spent Sunday in Cincinnati. * * Miss Hattie Knox, of Greenfield, is in the city attending Normal. * * Mr. John Davis has returned from an extended trip through the Northwest. * * Miss Flora Morin is visiting friends and relatives in Lima, O. * * Miss Nora Morin, who has been quite ill at her home on E. Jackson street, is reported much better. * * The Eagle Band have been invited to attend the 4th of July celebration at Marion, Ind. * * Mr. Parmer, of Kokomo, is here to reside. * * Mr. Sawyers has moved from S. Grant street, to S. Madison. * * Miss Olie Young is entertaining friends from out of the city.

Interesting News Items.

Hot Springs, Ark., Special.—Rev. T. H. Jackson, D. D., who has been attending the exercises of the commencement at Wilberforce has returned. Rev. Marrs officiated in his absence. * * There will be a gala day in Hot Springs on the 4th. The Dewey Reserves, which number 125 men, are engaged in active drill every night for service. Wm. Hall is Captain, and T. H. Gains, First Lieutenant. * *. Among the lawyers of this city will be found J. D. Page, Mr. Joseph Clark, J. H. Lawson, T. W. Gains and Mr. Torrence. Among the doctors are N. G. Banks, Wade and Peterson. * * Mrs. A. Brint, Mrs. Emma Shelton and Mrs. Emma Arnett are professional dress makers. * * Miss M. L. Dover expects to go to Chicago soon. * * Rev. J. M. Conner was in the city this week visiting friends

MAGUIRE'S

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Off the Dispath Boat "Granger"

The chances are that you won't find the same articles here advertised at the same prices again

Your choice of any Percale, Gingham or Lawn Waist in the house Saturday; all of them are worth from $1.25 to $2.50, for 98c.

WASH SKIRTS—for Saturday prices only.

Plain Crash Skirts, full lengths and sizes.......................49c

White Duck Skirts, others asking $1.25 and $2.00..........98c and $1.25

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UNDERSKIRTS—Fancy Plaid Ginghams, with heavy flounce..........49c

French Ginghams, plaids, stripes, heavy bias flounce..........69c

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Women's Chocolate Lace Shoes Medium Coin Toe Tip, a stylish clean, well-made shoe..........$1.29

Women's Chocolate Lace, Coin and Needle Toe Tip; your money's worth in this shoe.....$1.49

Women's Chocolate, Cloth Top, Polish Coin Toe Tip, two styles reliable in every particular....$1.69

Women's Chocolate, Vesting Top, Polish, Coin Toe Tip, all the style and service any one could ask..........$1.99

REMEMBER, money cheerfully refunded if goods do not please.

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READER

I have work for you. Send twenty-five cents in silver for sample and terms. $10 per week sure. Address L. Z. Zimmerman, DeSoto, Mo.

Booker T. Washington, of Alabama, the principal of the Tuskegee Institute, is in greater demand than any other man of his race as a public speaker. During the past winter he was compelled, in the interest of his educational work, to decline two offers for a hundred lectures at $10,000 a hundred and expenses. He has to raise $100,000 a year to keep his educational work in motion, and that takes the most of his time. He delivered the annual address before the Regents' convention in the Senate shamber at Albany on June 28. —New York Sun.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY,

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Howard University furnishes superior facilities for higher education. Nine different departments, with seventy-two professors and instructors: Theological Medical, Dental, Pharmaceutical, Law, College, Preparatory, Normal, Industrial, the latter including printing, carpentry, bookbinding, tinning and sewing.

Academic departments open September 21; professional, September 28 to October 3.

For particulars address the President or Secretary.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE.

Worth $1.50 to You.

Every colored man, woman, boy and girl over twelve years of age should join the Colored People's Mutual Benefit Protective and Advance Union of America at once. Send this notice with 50 cents at once and receive a ($2.00) membership certificate to Edward T. Johnson, President, 8 Opera House Block, Decatur, Ill.

Special fast train leaves Union Station 7:00 a. m., arrives Cedar Lake 11:00 a. m.; returning leaves the lake at 7:00 p. m. This train will stop at Water Valley in both directions.

THOUSANDS

testify that the only safe preparation in the world that straightens kinky hair is the genuine Ozonized Ox Marrow made only by the Ozonized Ox Marrow Co., 15 Washington street, Chicago. Price, 50c. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

FREE TO LADIES.

In order to convince the lady readers of The Freeman of the marvelous cures effected by DR. COONLEY'S FAMOUS ORANGE LILY, they offer to send a box FREE to every woman troubled with any form of Female Weakness. This offer holds good for a short time only, therefore do not delay, but write for it at once. It is a wonderful medicine, easy to use, and seldom fails to bring new health and happiness to all who use it. Address Box F, Coonly Medical Institute, Detroit, Mich.

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We make a specialty of putting up boxes of Fine Candies. Fruits of all kinds.

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Buy your Cut Flowers, Confections and Cigars of us.

Music Every Sunday Evening.

☛ Give us your patronage.

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Herculean Club

. . Cafe . .

The Only First-class Ladies and Gent's Restaurant in the city away from the public street.—the same as your own home.

TRY OUR SUNDAY DINNER.

THOS. PRATT, Prop.

Lake Erie & Western

Wait for the old reliable

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Personally Conducted

Niagara Falls Excursion

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